JOH. AMOS COMMENII
Orbis Sensualium Pictus:

HOC EST,

Omnium principalium in Mundo Rerum, & in vita Actionum,

PICTURA & NOMENCLATURA.

JOH. AMOS COMMENIUS's
Visible WORLD:

OR, A

Nomenclature, and *Pictures*

OF ALL

The chief things that are in the World, and of Mens Employments therein;

In above an 150 COPPER CUTS.

WRITTEN

By the Author in Latin and High-Dutch being one of his last *Essays*, and the most suitable to Childrens Capacities of any that he hath hitherto made.

Translated into English

By CHARLES HOOLE, M. A.

For the Use of Young Latin Scholars.

Nihil est in intellectu, quod non prius fuit in sensu. Arist.

London; Printed for, and sold by *John Sprint*, at the *Bell* in *Little Britain*, 1705.

Gen. 2. 19, 20.

The Lord God brought unto *Adam* every Beaſt of the Field, and every Fowl of the Air, to ſee what he would call them. And *Adam* gave Names to all Cattel, and to the Fowl of the Air, and to every Beaſt of the Field.

Gen. 2. 19, 20.

Adduxit Dominus Deus ad Adam *cuncta Animantia Terræ, & univerſa volatilia Cœli, ut videret quomodo vocaret illa. Apellavitque* Adam *Nominibus ſuis cuncta Animantia, & univerſa volatilia Cœli, & omnes Beſtias Agri.*

The Author's PREFACE *to the* Reader.

Instruction is the means to expel Rudeness, with which young Wits ought to be well furbished in Schools: But so, as that the Teaching be 1. *True*, 2. *Full*, 3. *Clear*, and 4. *Solid*.

1. It will be *true*, if nothing be taught but such as are beneficial to ones life; lest there be a cause of complaining afterwards. We know not necessary things, because we have not learned things necessary.

2. It will be *full*, if the mind be polished for Wisdom, the Tongue for Eloquence, and the Hands for a neat way of living. This will be that *Grace* of ones Life, *to be wise, to act, to speak.*

3.4. It will be *clear*, and by that firm and *solid*, if whatever is taught and learned, be not obscure, or confused, but apparent, distinct, and articulate, as the Fingers on the Hands.

The ground of this business, is, that *sensual objects be rightly presented to the senses*, for fear they may not be received. I say, and say it again aloud, that this last is the foundation of all the rest: because *we can neither act nor speak wisely, unless we first rightly understand all the things which are to be done, and whereof we are to speak. Now there is nothing in the Understanding which was not before in the Sense. And therefore to exercise the Senses well about the right perceiving the differences of things, will be to lay the grounds for all wisdom, and all wise discourse,*

and all discreet actions in ones course of life. Which, because it is commonly neglected in Schools, and the things that are to be learned are offered to Scholars, without being understood or being rightly presented to the senses, it cometh to pass, that the work of teaching and learning goeth heavily onward, and affordeth little benefit.

See here then a new help for Schools, *A Picture and Nomenclature of all the chief things in the World, and of Mens actions in their way of living:* Which, that you, good Masters may not be loth to run over with your Scholars, I will tell you in short, what good you may expect from it.

It is *a little Book*, as you see, of no great bulk, yet a brief of the whole World, and a whole language: *full of Pictures, Nomenclatures, and Descriptions of things.*

I. *The Pictures* are the Representations of all visible things, (to which also things invisible are reduced after their fashion) of the whole world. And that in that very order of things, in which they are discribed in the *Janua Latinæ Linguæ*, and with that fulness that nothing very necessary or of great concernment is omitted.

II. *The Nomenclatures* are the Inscriptions, or Titles set every one over their own Pictures, expressing the whole thing by its own general term.

III. *The Descriptions* are the Explications of the Parts of the Picture, so expressed by their own proper terms, as that same Figure which is added to every piece of the Picture, and the term of it, always sheweth what things belongeth one to another.

Which

Which ſuch Book, and in ſuch a dreſs may (I hope) ſerve,

I. *To entice witty Children to it*, that they may not conceit a torment to be in the School, but dainty-fare. For it is apparent, that Children (even from their Infancy almoſt) are delighted with Pictures, and willingly pleaſe their eyes with theſe ſights: And it will be very well worth the Pains to have once brought it to paſs, that ſcare-crows may be taken away out of Wiſdoms Gardens.

II. This ſame little Book will ſerve *to ſtir up the Attention, which is to be faſtned upon things, and ever to be ſharpned more and more*; which is alſo a great matter. For the ſenſes (being the main guides of Childhood, becauſe therein the mind doth not as yet raiſe up itſelf to an abſtracted contemplation of things) evermore ſeek their own objects, and if they be away, they grow dull, and wry themſelves hither and thither out of a wearineſs of themſelves: but when their Objects are preſent, they grow merry, wax lively, and willingly ſuffer themſelves to be faſtned upon them, till the thing be ſufficiently diſcerned. This Book then will do a good piece of ſervice in taking (eſpecially flickering) Wits, and preparing them for deeper Studies.

III. Whence a third good will follow; that *Children being won hereunto, and drawn over with this way of heeding, may be furniſhed with the knowledge of the prime things that are in the world, by ſport and merry paſtime*. In a word, this Book will ſerve for the more pleaſing uſing of *the Veſtibulum and Janua Linguarum*, for which end it was even at the firſt chiefly intended. Yet if it like any that

it be bound up in their native Tongues alſo, it promiſeth three other good things of it ſelf.

I. Firſt *it will afford a device for learning to read more eaſily than hitherto*, eſpecially having a *Symbolical Alphabet* ſet before it,to wit,the Characters of the ſeveral Letters, with the Image of that creature, whoſe voice that Letter goeth about to imitate, pictur'd by it. For the young *A b c* Scholar will eaſily remember the force of every Character by the very looking upon the Creature, till the imagination being ſtrengthned by uſe, can readily afford all things; and then having looked over *a Table of the chief Syllables* alſo (which yet was not thought neceſſary to be added to this Book) he may proceed to the viewing of the Pictures, and the Inſcriptions ſet over 'em. Where again the very looking upon the thing pictured ſuggeſting the name of the thing, will tell him how the Title of the Picture is to be read. And thus the whole Book being gone over by the bare Titles of the Pictures, Reading cannot but be learned; and indeed too, which thing is to be noted, *without uſing any ordinary tedious ſpelling, that moſt troubelſome torture of wits*,which may wholly be avoided by this method. For the often reading over the Book, by thoſe larger Diſcriptions of things, and which are ſet after the Pictures, will be able perfectly to beget a habit of reading.

II. The ſame Book *being uſed in Engliſh in Engliſh Schools, will ſerve for the perfect learning of the whole Engliſh tongue, and that from the bottom*; becauſe by the aforeſaid Deſcriptions of things, the words and phraſes of the whole Language are found ſet orderly in their own places.

And

And a ſhort Engliſh Grammar might be added at the end, clearly reſolving the Speech already underſtood into its parts; ſhewing the declining of the ſeveral words, and reducing thoſe that are joined together under certain Rules.

III. Thence a new benefit cometh, that *that very Engliſh Tranſlation may ſerve for the more ready and pleaſant learning of the Latin tongue*: as one may ſee in this Edition, the whole Book being ſo tranſlated, that every where one word anſwereth to the word over againſt it, and the Book is in all things the ſame, only in two Idiomes, as a man clad in a double garment. And there might be alſo ſome obſervations and advertiſements added in the end, touching thoſe things only, wherein the uſe of the Latin tongue differeth from the Engliſh. For, where there is no difference, there needeth no advertiſement to be given. But, becauſe the firſt *tasks of learners ought to be little and ſingle*, we have filled this firſt Book of training one up to ſee a thing of himſelf with nothing but Rudiments, that is, with the chief of things and words, or with the grounds of the whole World, and the whole Language, and of all our Underſtanding about things. If a more perfect Deſcription of things, and a fuller knowledge of a Language, and a clearer light of the underſtanding be ſought after (as they ought to be) they are to be found ſomewhere elſe, whither there will now be an eaſie paſſage by this our *little Encyclopædia* of things ſubject to the ſenſes: Something remaineth to be ſaid touching the more chearful uſe of this Book.

I. Let it be given to Children into their hands to delight themſelves withal as they pleaſe, with

the

the ſight of the pictures, and making them as familiar to themſelves as may be, and that even at home before they be put to School.

II. Then let them be examined ever and anon (eſpecially now in the School) what this thing or that thing is, and is called, ſo that they may ſee nothing which they know not how to name, and that they can name nothing which they cannot ſhew.

III. And let the things named them be ſhewed, not only in the Picture, but alſo in themſelves; for example, the parts of the Body, Clothes, Books, the Houſe, Utenſils, *&c.*

IV. Let them be ſuffered alſo to imitate the Pictures by hand, if they will, nay rather, let them be encouraged, that they may be willing: firſt thus to quicken the attention alſo towards the things; and to obſerve the proportion of the parts one towards another; and laſtly, to practiſe the nimbleneſs of the hand, which is good for many things.

V. If any thing here mentioned, cannot be preſented to the eye, it will be to no purpoſe at all to offer them by themſelves to the Scholars, as colours, reliſhes, *&c.* which cannot here be pictured out with Ink. For which reaſon it were to be wiſhed, that things rare and not eaſie to be met withal at home, might be kept ready in every great School, that they may be ſhewed alſo, as often as any words are to be made of them, to the Scholars.

Thus at laſt this School would indeed become a School of things obvious to the ſenſes, and an Entrance to the School intellectual. But enough: let us come to the thing it ſelf.

The

The Tranſlator, to all judicious and induſtrious School-Maſters.

Gentlemen,

THere are few of you (I think) but have ſeen, and with great willingneſs made uſe of, (or at leaſt peruſed,) many of the Books *of this well deſerving Author Mr.* John Commenius, *which, for their profitableneſs to the ſpeedy attainment of a Language, have been tranſlated in ſeveral Countries out of Latin into their own native Tongues.*

Now the general verdict (after trial made) that hath paſſed, touching thoſe formerly extant, is this, that they are indeed of ſingular uſe, and very advantagious to thoſe of more diſcretion, (eſpecially to ſuch, as have already got a ſmattering in Latin) to help their memories to retain what they have ſcatteringly gotten here and there, and to furniſh them with many words, which (perhaps) they had not formerly read, or ſo well obſerved; but to young Children *(whom we have chiefly to inſtruct) as thoſe that are ignorant altogether of moſt things, and words,* they prove rather a meer toyl and burthen, than a delight and furtherance.

For to pack up many words in memory of things not conceived in the mind, is to fill the head with empty imaginations, and to make the learner more to admire their multitude and variety *(and thereby to become diſcouraged,* than to care to treaſure them up, *in hopes to gain more knowledge of what they mean.*

He hath therefore in ſome of his latter works ſeemed to move retrograde, and ſtriven to come nearer the reach of tender wits: and in this preſent Book, he hath (according to my judgment) deſcended to the very bottom of what is to be taught, and proceeded (as Nature it ſelf doth) in an orderly way; firſt to exerciſe the Senſes well, by preſenting their objects to them, and then to faſten upon the Intellect by impreſſing the firſt notions of things upon it, and linking them one to another by a rational diſcourſe. Whereas indeed, we generally miſſing this way, do teach children as we do Parrots, to ſpeak they know not what, nay which is worſe, we, taking the way of teaching little ones by Gram-

mar

mar only at the firſt, do puzzle their imaginations with abſtractive terms and ſecundary intentions, which till they be ſomewhat acquainted with things, and the words belonging to them, in the Language which they learn, they cannot apprehend what they mean. *And thus I gueſs to be the reaſon, why many greater perſons do reſolve ſometimes not to put a Child to School till he be at leaſt eleven or twelve years of age, preſuming that he having then taken notice of moſt things, will ſooner get the knowledge of the words which are applyed to them in any Language. But the groſs miſdemeanour of ſuch Children for the moſt part, have taught many Parents to be haſty enough to ſend their own to School; if not that they may learn, yet (at leaſt) that they might be kept out of harms way; and yet if they do not profit for the time they have been at School, (no reſpect at all being had of their years) the Maſter ſhall be ſure enough to bear the blame.*

So that a School-maſter had need to bend his wits to come within the compaſs of a Child's capacity of ſix or ſeven years of age (ſeeing we have now ſuch commonly brought to our Grammar-Schools to learn the Latin-Tongue) and to make that they may learn with as much delight and willingneſs, as himſelf would teach with dexterity and eaſe. And at preſent I know no better help to forward his young Scholars than this little Book, which was for this purpoſe contrived by the Author in the German and Latin Tongues.

What profitable uſe may be had thereof, reſpecting chiefly that his own Country and Language, he himſelf hath told you in his Preface; but what uſe we may here make of it in our Grammar-Schools, as it is now tranſlated into Engliſh, I ſhall partly declare; leaving all other men (according to my wont) to their own diſcretion and liberty, to uſe it or refuſe it, as they pleaſe. So ſoon then as a Child can read Engliſh perfectly and is brought us to School to learn Latin, I would have him together with his Accidence, to be provided of this Book, in which he may at leaſt once a day (beſides his Accidence) be thus exerciſed.

I. Let *him* look over the pictures with their general Titles or Inſcriptions, *till he be able to turn readily to any one of them, and to tell its name either in Engliſh or Latin. By this means he ſhall have the method of the Book in his Head; and be eaſily furniſhed with the knowledge of moſt things; and inſtructed how to call them, when at any time he meeteth with them elſewhere, in their real forms.*

II. Let

II. Let *him* read the Description at large: *First, in English and afterwards in Latin, till he can readily read, and distinctly pronounce the words in both Languages, ever minding how they are spelled. And withal, let him take notice of the Figures inserted, and to what part of the Picture they direct by their like, till he be well able to find out every particular thing of himself, and to name it on a sudden, either in English or Latin. Thus he shall not only gain the most primitive words, but be understandingly grounded in* Orthography, *which is a thing* too generally neglected *by us; partly because our English Schools think that Children should learn it at the Latin, and our Latin Schools suppose they have already learn'd it at the English; partly, because our common Grammar is too much defective in this part, and Scholars so little exercised therein, that they pass from Schools to the Universities, and return from thence (some of them) more unable to write true English, than either Latin or Greek. Not to speak of our ordinary Tradesmen, many of whom write such false English, that none but themselves can interpret what they scribble in their Bills and Shop-Books.*

III. *Then let him* get the Titles and Descriptions by heart, *which he will more easily do, by reason of those impressions which the viewing of the Pictures hath already made in his memory. And now let him also* learn, 1. To construe, *or give the words one by one, as they answer one another in Latin and English.* 2. To Parse, *according to the Rules (which I presume by this time) he hath learn'd in the first part of his Accidence; where I would have him* tell what part of Speech any word is, and then what accidents belong to it; *but especially to* decline the Nouns and conjugate the Verbs *according to the Examples in his Rudiments; and this doing will enable him to know the end and use of his Accidence.* As *for* the Rules of Genders of Nouns, and the Præterperfect-tenses and Supines of Verbs, and those of Concordance and Construction in the *latter part of the Accidence,* I would not have a Child much troubled with them, till *by the help of this Book* he can perfectly practise *so much of* Etymology, *as concerns the first part of his Accidence only. For that, and this Book together being thorowly learn'd by at least thrice going them over, will much prepare Children to go chearfully forward in their Grammar, and School Authors, especially, if whilst they are employed herein, they be taught also to write a fair and legible hand.*

There is one thing to be given notice of, which I wish could have

have been remedied in this Translation; that the Book being writ in high-Dutch doth express many things in reference to that Country and Speech which cannot without alteration of some Pictures as well as words be expressed in ours: for the Symbolical Alphabet *is fitted for German Children rather than for ours. And whereas the words of that Language go orderly one for one with the Latin, our English propriety of Speech will not admit the like. Therefore it will behove those Masters that intend to make use of this Book, to construe it* verbatim *to their young Scholars, who will quickly learn to do it of themselves, after they be once acquainted with the first words of Nouns, and Verbs and their manner of variation,*

Such a work as this, *I observe to have been formerly much* desired *by some experienced Teachers, and I my self had some years since (whilst my own Child lived) begun the like, having found it most agreeable to the best witted* Children, *who are* most taken up with Pictures from their Infancy, because by them the knowledge of things which they seem to represent *(and whereof Children are as yet ignorant)* are most easily conveyed to their Understanding. *But for as much as the work is now done (though in some things not so compleatly as it were to be wished) I rejoyce in the use of it, and desist in my own undertakings for the present. And because* any good thing is the better, being the more communicated; *I have herein imitated a Child who is forward to impart to others what himself hath well liked. You then that have the care of little Children, do not much trouble their thoughts and clog their memories with bare Grammar Rudiments, which to them are harsh in getting, and fluid in retaining; because indeed to them they signifie nothing, but a mere swimming notion of a general term, which they know not what it meaneth, till they comprehend also particulars, but by this or the like subsidiary, inform them, first with some knowledge of things and words wherewith to express them, and then their Rules of speaking will be better understood and more firmly kept in mind. Else how should a Child conceive what a Rule meaneth, when he neither knoweth what the Latin word importeth, nor what manner of thing it is which is signified to him in his own native Language, which is given him thereby to understand the Rule? For Rules consisting of generalities, are delivered (as I may say) at a third hand, presuming first the things, and then the words to be already apprehended touching which they are made.*

I might

I might indeed enlarge upon this Subject, it being the very Basis of our Profession, to search into the way of Childrens taking hold by little and little of what we teach them, *that so we may apply our selves to their reach: But I leave the observation thereof to your own daily exercise, and experience got thereby.*

And I pray God, the fountain and giver of all wisdom, that hath bestowed upon us this gift of Teaching, so to inspire and direct us by his Grace, that we may train up Children in his Fear and in the knowledge of his Son Jesus Christ our Lord; and then no doubt our teaching and their learning of other things subordinate to these, will by the assistance of his blessed Spirit make them able and willing to do him faithful Service both in Church and Common-wealth, as long as they live here, that so they may be eternally blessed with him hereafter. Thus, I beseech you, beg for me and mine, as I shall daily do for you and yours, at the throne of God's heavenly grace, and remain while I live

Ready to serve you, as I truly love and honour you, and labour willingly in the same Profession with you,

CHARLES HOOLE.

From my School, in *Lothury, London, Jan.* 25. 1658.

N. B. Those Heads or Descriptions which concern things beyond the present apprehension of Childrens wits, as, those of Geography, Astronomy, or the like, I would have omitted, till the rest be learned, and a Child be *better able to understand them.*

The

The Judgment of Mr. Hezekiah Woodward *ſometimes an* eminent Schoolmaſter in LONDON, *touching a work of this Nature; in his* Gate to Sciences, *chap.* 2.

CErtainly *the uſe of Images or Repreſentations is great:* If we could make our words as legible to Children as Pictures are, their information therefrom would be quickned and ſurer. But ſo we cannot do, though we muſt do what we can. *And if we had Books, wherein are the Pictures of all Creatures, Herbs, Beaſts, Fiſh, Fowls, they would ſtand us in great ſtead.* For *Pictures are the moſt intelligible Books that Children can look upon. They come cloſeſt to Nature, nay,* ſaith *Scaliger, Art exceeds her.*

Orbis Sensualium Pictus.

A World of Things Obvious to the Senses Drawn in Pictures.

Invitation. I. *Invitatio.*



The Master and the Boy.

M. *Come Boy, learn to be wise.*

P. *What doth this mean,* to be wise?

M. *To understand rightly,*

Magister & Puer.

M. Veni Puer, disce sapere.

P. Quid hoc est, *Sapere?*

M. Omnia, quæ *necessaria,* rectè

to do rightly, and to ſpeak out rightly, all that are neceſſary.

P. *Who will teach me this?*

M. *I, by God's help.*

P. *How?*

M. *I will guide thee thorow all.*

I will ſhew thee all,

I will name thee all.

P. *See, here I am; lead me in the name of God.*

M. *Before all things, thou oughest to learn the plain* ſounds, *of which mans ſpeech conſiſteth; which* living Creatures *know how to make, and thy* Tongue *knoweth how to* imitate, *and thy* hand *can* picture out.

Afterwards we will go into the World, and we will view all things.

Here thou haſt a lively and vocal Alphabet.

rectè *intelligere*, rectè *agere*, rectè *eloqui*.

P. Quis me hoc docebit?

M. Ego, cum DEO.

P. Quomodo?

M. Ducam te, per omnia.

Oſtendam tibi omnia,

Nominabo tibi omnia.

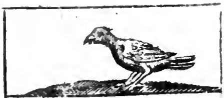
P. En, adſum; duc me, in nomine DEI.

M. Ante omnia, debes diſcere ſimplices *Sonos*, ex quibus conſtat *Sermo* humanus; quos, *Animalia* ſciunt *formare*, & tua *Lingua* ſcit *imitari*, & tua *Manus* poteſt *pingere*.

Poſtea ibimus in *Mundum*, & ſpectabimus omnia.

Alphabetum vivum & vocale habes hîc.

Cornix.

	*Cornix* cornicatur, *á á* *The Crow crieth.*	A a
	*Agnus* balat, *b é é é* *The Lamb blaiteth.*	B b
	*Cicáda* ſtridet, *cí cí* *The Graſhopper chirpeth.*	C c
	*Upupa* dicit, *du du* *The Whooppoo ſaith.*	D d
	*Infans* ejulat, *é é é* *The Infant crieth.*	E e
	*Ventus* flat, *fi fi* *The Wind bloweth.*	F f
	*Anser* gingrit, *ga ga* *The Gooſe gagleth.*	G g
	*Os* halat, *háh háh* *The mouth breatheth out.*	H h
	*Mus* mintrit, *í í í* *The Mouſe chirpeth.*	I i
	*Anas* tetrinnit, *kha kha* *The Duck quaketh.*	K k
	*Lupus* ululat, *lu ulu* *The Wolf howleth.*	L l
	*Urſus* murmurat, *mum mum* *The Bear grumbleth.*	M m



Felis clamat, *nau nau* — Nn
The Cat crieth.



Auriga clamat, *ó ó ó* — O o
The Carter crieth.



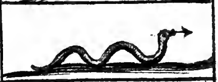
Pullus pipit, *pi pi* — P p
The Chicken peepeth.



Cúculus cuculat, *kuk ku* — Q q
The Cuckow ſingeth.



Canis ringitur, *err* — R r
The Dog grinneth.



Serpens ſibilat, *ſi* — S ſ
The Serpent hiſſeth.



Graculus clamat, *tac tac* — T t
The Jay crieth.



Bubo ululat, *ú ú* — U u
The Owl hooteth.



Lepus vagit, *va* — W w
The Hare ſqueaketh.



Rana coaxat, *coax* — X x
The Frog croaketh.



Aſinus rudit, *y y y* — Y y
The Aſſe brayeth.



Tabanus dicit, *ds ds* — Z z
The Breeze or Horſe-flie ſaith.

God.

God. II. *Deus.*



2

GOD *is of himself from everlasting to everlasting.*

A most perfect and a most blessed Being.

In his Essence *Spiritual, and One.*

In his Personality, *Three.*

In his Will, *Holy, Just, Merciful and True.*

In his Power, *very great.*

In his Goodness, *very ciful and good.*

In his Wisdom, *unmeasurable.*

A Light *inaccessible*;
and yet all in all.

Every where, and no where.

Deus est ex seipso, ab æterno in æternum.

Ens perfectissimum & beatissimum.

Essentiâ Spiritualis, & unus.

Hypostasi Trinus.

Voluntate, Sanctus, Justus, Clemens, Verax.

Potentiâ maximus.

Bonitate optimus.

Sapientiâ immensus.

Lux inaccessa;
& tamen omnia in omnibus.

Ubique & nullibi.

The chiefest Good, *and the only inexhausted Fountain of all good things.*

As the Creator, *so the* Governour *and* Preserver *of all things, which we call the* World.

Summum *Bonum*, & bonorum omnium Fons solus, & inexhaustus.

Omnium Rerum quas vocamus *Mundum*, ut *Creator*, ita *Gubernator*, & *Conservator*.

The World. III. *Mundus*.



3

The Heaven, 1.
hath Fire, *and* Stars.
The Clouds, 2.
hang in the Air.
Birds, 3.
fly under the Clouds.
Fishes, 4.
swim in the Water.
The Earth *hath Hills*, 5.
Woods, 6. Fields, 7.
Beasts, 8. *and* Men, 9.

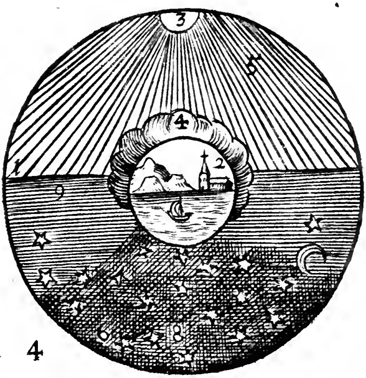
Cœlum, 1.
habet *Ignem* & *Stellas*.
Nubes, 2.
pendent in *Aëre*.
Aves, 3.
volant sub Nubibus.
Pisces, 4.
natant in *Aqua*.
Terra habet *Montes*, 5.
Sylvas, 6. *Campos*, 7.
Animalia, 8. *Homines*, 9.

Thus

Thus the greatest Bodies *of the World, the four* Elements, *are full of their own Inhabitants.*

Ita ſunt plena Habitatoribus ſuis, quatuor *Elementa*, Mundi maxima *Corpora*.

The Heaven. IV. *Cœlum.*



4

The Heaven, 1.
is wheeled about, and
encompaſſeth the Earth, 2.
ſtanding in the middle.
The Sun, 3.
wheresoever it is, ſhineth
perpetually, howſoever dark
Clouds, 4.
may take it from us;
and by its Rays 5.
it cauſeth Light, *and the*
Light, Day.
On the other ſide, over
againſt it, is Darkneſs, 6.
and thence Night.

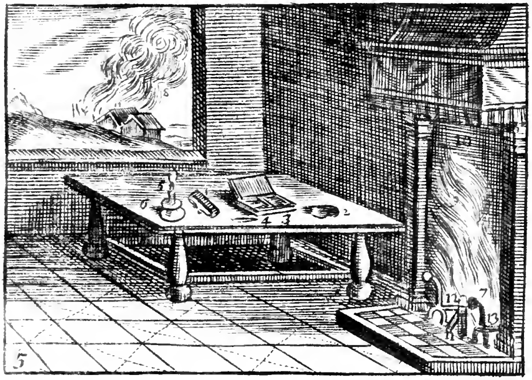
Cœlum, 1.
rotatur, &
ambit Terram, 2.
ſtantem in medio.
Sol, 3.
ubi ubi eſt, fulget
perpetuò, ut ut *denſa*
Nubila, 4.
eum à nobis eripiant;
facitque ſuis *Radiis*, 5.
Lucem, Lux *Diem*.

Ex oppoſito, ſunt *Tenebræ*, 6. inde *Nox*.

In the Night
ſhineth the Moon, 7.
and the Stars, 8.
gliſter, *and twinkle.*
In the Evening, 9.
is Twilight :
In the Morning, 10.
the breaking, *and*
dawning of the Day.

Nocte
ſplendet *Luna*, 7.
& *Stellæ*, 8.
micant, ſcintillant.
Veſperi, 9.
eſt *Crepuſculum* :
Manè *Aurora*, 10.
& *Diluculum*.

Fire. V. *Ignis.*



The Fire *gloweth*,
burneth and conſumeth to aſhes.
A ſpark *of it ſtruck out of*
a Flint, (*or* Fireſtone) 2.
by means of a Steel, 1.
and taken by Tinder *in*
a Tinder-box, 3.
lighteth a Match, 4.
and after that a Candle, 5.

Ignis ardet,
urit, cremat.
Ejus *Scintilla*,
ope *Chalybis*, 1.
è *Silice* (*Pyrite*) 2. eliſa,
& in *Suſcitabulo*, 3.
à *Fomite* excepta,
Sulphuratum, 4.
& inde *Candelam*, 5.

or *a* stick, *6.*
and causeth a flame, 7.
or blaze, 8.
which catcheth hold of the Houses.
Smoak, 9.
ascendeth therefrom,
which, sticking to the Chimney, 10.
turneth into Soot.
Of a Fire-brand,
(*or burning stick*)
is made a Brand, 11.
(*or quenched stick.*)
Of a hot Coal
(*red hot piece of a Fire-brand*)
is made a Coal, 12.
(*or a* dead Cinder.)
That which remaineth,
is at last Ashes, 13.
and Embers (*or hot* Ashes.)

vel *Lignum*, *6.* accendit,
& *Flammam*, 7. excitat
vel *Incendium*, 8.
quod Ædificia corripit.

Fumus, 9.
inde ascendit,
qui, adhærens
Camino, 10.
abit in *Fuliginem.*
Ex *Torre*,
(ligno ardente,)
fit *Titio*, 11.
(lignum extinctum.)
Ex *Pruna*,
(candente Torris particulâ)
fit *Carbo*, 12.
(*Particula mortua.*)
Tandem quod remanet,
est *Cinis*, 13.
& *Favilla* (Cinis ardens.)

The

The Air. VI. *Aër.*



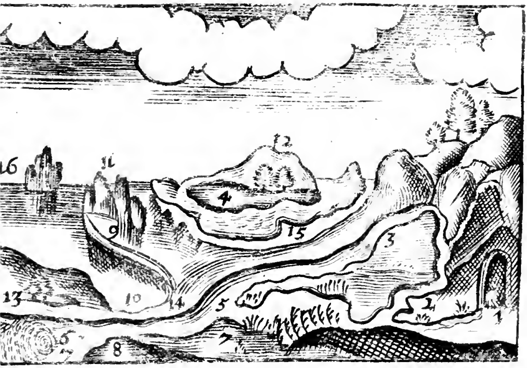
A cool Air, 1.
breatheth gently.
The Wind, 2.
bloweth strongly.
A Storm, 3.
throweth down Trees.
A Whirl-wind, 4.
turneth it self in a round compass.
A Wind under Ground, 5.
causeth an Earthquake.
An Earthquake *causeth* gapings of the Earth, (*and* falls of Houses.) 6.

Aura, 1,
spirat leniter.
Ventus, 2.
flat validé.
Procella, 3.
sternit Arbores.
Turbo, 4.
se agit in gyrum.

Ventus *subterraneus*, 5.
excitat *Terræ motum.*
Terræ-motus facit *Labes* (ruinas.) 6.

The

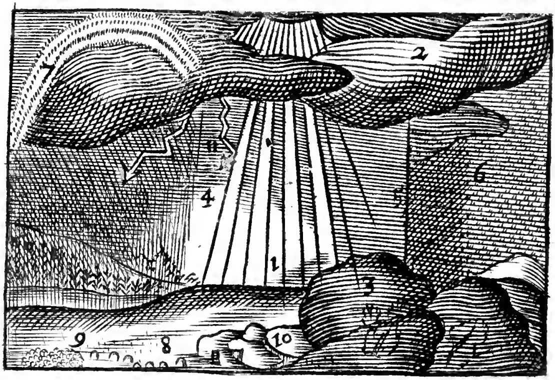
'he Water. VII. *Aqua.*



The Water *springeth*	*Aqua* ſcatet
t of a Fountain, 1.	è *Fonte*, 1.
owth downwards in a	defluit
rook, 2.	in *Torrente*, 2.
nneth in a Beck, 3.	manat in *Rivo*, 3.
andeth in a Pond, 4.	ſtat in *Stagno*, 4.
ideth in the Stream, 5.	fluit in *Flumine*, 5.
whirled about in a	gyratur
Vhirl-pit, 6.	in *Vortice*, 6.
d cauſeth Fens, 7.	facit *Paludes*, 7.
The River hath Banks, 8.	Flumen habet *Ripas*, 8.
The Sea *maketh* Shores, 9.	*Mare* facit *Littora*, 9.
ays, 10. Capes, 11.	*Sinus*, 10. *Promontoria*, 11.
ſlands 12. Almoſt Iſlands 13.	*Inſulas*, 12. *Peninſulas*, 13.
Necks of Land, 14.	*Iſthmos*, 14.
traights, 15.	*Freta*, 15.
nd hath in it Rocks, 16.	& habet *Scopulos*, 16.

The

The Clouds. VIII. *Nubes.*



A Vapour, 1. *ascendeth from the* Water.
From it a Cloud, 2.
is made, and a white Mist, 3.
near the Earth.
Rain, 4.
and a small Shower *distilleth out of a Cloud, drop by drop.*
Which being frozen, is Hail, 5.
half frozen is Snow, 6.
being warm is Mel-dew.
In a rainy Cloud,
set over against the Sun,
the Rainbow, 7. *appeareth.*
A drop *falling into the water, maketh a* Bubble, 8.
many Bubbles *make froth,* 9.

Frozen Water is called
Ice, 10.
Dew congealed,

Ex *Aqua* ascendit
Vapor, 1.
Inde fit *Nubes*, 2.
& propè terram *Nebula*, 3.

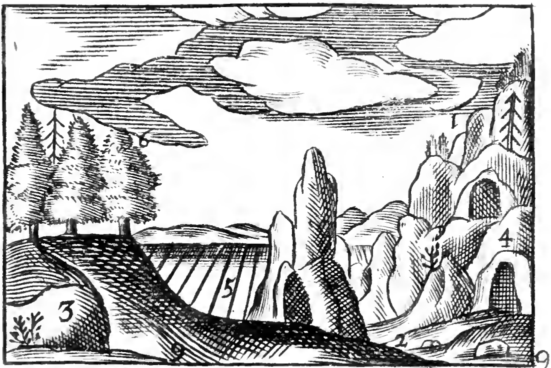
E *Nube* guttatim stillat
Pluvia 4. & *Imber*.

Quæ gelata, *Grando*, 5.
semigelata, *Nix*, 6.
calefacta, *Rubigo* est.
In nube pluviosâ,
Soli oppositâ, apparet
Iris, 7.
Gutta incidens in aquam
facit *Bullam*, 8.
multæ *Bullæ* faciunt
spumam, 9.
Aqua congelata
Glacies, 10.
Ros congelatus,

called a white Froſt.
Thunder *is made of a*
imſtone-like vapour,
hich breaking out of a Cloud,
ith Lightning, 11.
undereth and ſtriketh
ith lightning.

Pruina dicitur
Ex vapore
ſulphureo fit *Tonitru*,
quod erumpens è Nube
cum *Fulgure*, 11.
tonat & fulminat.

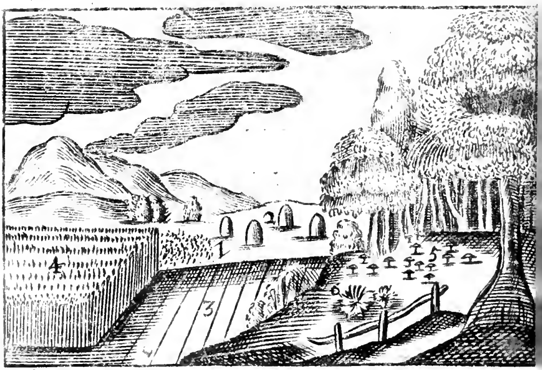
The Earth. IX. *Terra.*



In the Earth *are*
high Mountains, 1.
Deep Valleys, 2.
Hills riſing, 3.
Hollow Caves, 4.
Plain Fields, 5.
Shady Woods, 6.

In *Terra* ſunt
Montes, 1. alti,
Valles, 2. profundæ,
Colles, 3. Elevati,
Speluncæ, 4. cavæ,
Campi, 5. plani,
Sylvæ, 6. opacæ.

The Fruits of the Earth. X. *Terræ-Fœtus*



10

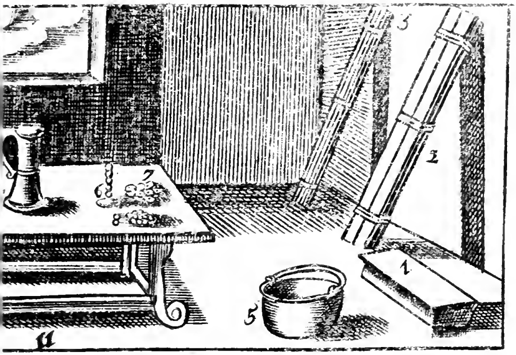
A meadow 1. *yieldeth* grass,
with Flowers *and* Herbs,
which being cut down,
are made Hay, 2.
A Field, 3. *yieldeth* Corn,
and Pot-herbs, 4.
Mushrooms, 5.
Straw-berries, 6.
Myrtle-trees, *&c.*
come up in Woods.

Metals, Stones, *and*
Minerals
grow under the Earth.

Pratum, 1. fert *Gramina*
cum Floribus *&* Herbis,
quæ desecta
fiunt *Fœnum*, 2.
Arvum, 3. fert *Fruges*,
& *Olera*, 4.
In *Sylvis* proveniunt
Fungi, 5.
Fraga, 6.
Myrtylli, &c.

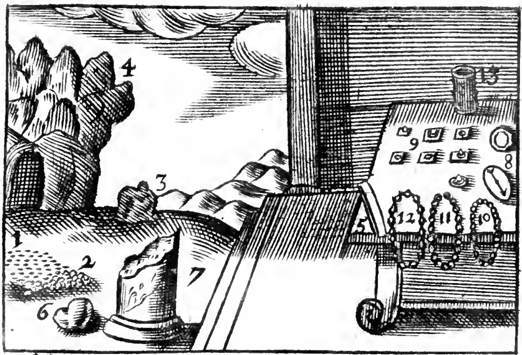
Sub terrâ nascuntur
Metalla, *Lepides*,
Mineralia.

Metals. XI. Metalla.



Lead 1.	*Plumbum*, 1.
is soft, and heavy.	est molle & grave.
Iron, 2. *is hard,*	*Ferrum*, 2. est durum,
and Steel, 3. *harder.*	& durior *Calybs*, 3.
They make Tankards	E *Stanno*,
(or Cans) 4. *of* Tin.	faciunt *Cantharos*, 4.
Kettles, 5. *of* Copper,	è *Cupro Ahena*, 5.
Candlesticks, 6. *of* Latin,	Ex *Orichalco*, *Candelabra*, 6.
Dollers, 7. *of* Silver,	Ex *Argento*, *Thaleros*, 7.
Ducats *and* Crown pieces, 8.	Ex *Auro*, *Sucatos*,
of Gold.	(Ducatos) & *Coronatus*, 8.
Quick-silver *is always liquid, and eateth thorow Metals.*	*Argentum vivum*, semper liquet & Metalla corrodit.

Stones. XII. *Lapides.*



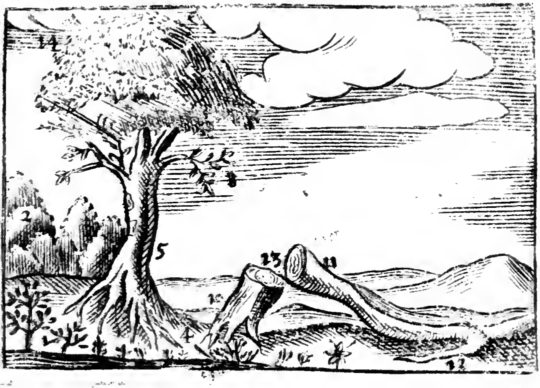
12

Sand, 1. *and* Gravel, 2.	*Arena*, 1. & *Sabulum*, 2.
is Stone *broken into bits.*	est comminutus *Lapis.*
A great Stone, 3	*Saxum*, 3.
is a piece of	est pars
a Rock *(or Crag)* 4.	*Petræ* (Cautis) 4.
A Whetstone, 5.	*Cos*, 5.
a Flint, 6. *a* Marble, 7. *&c.*	*Silex*, 6. *Marmor*, 7. *&c.*
are ordinary Stones.	sunt Lapides obscuri.
A Load-stone, 8.	*Magnes*, 8.
draweth Iron to it.	adtrahit ferrum.
Jewels, 9.	*Gemmæ*, 9.
are clear Stones, as	sunt Lapilli pellucidi, ut
The Diamond *white*,	*Adamas* candidus,
The Ruby *red*,	*Rubinus* rubeus,
The Sapphire *blew*,	*Sapphirus* cæruleus,
The Emerald *green*,	*Smaragdus* viridis,
The Jacinth *yellow*, &c.	*Hyacynthus* luteus, &c.
And they glister, being cut in fashion of the Nails of ones hand.	Et micant ungulati.
Pearls, *and* Unions 10.	*Margaritæ* & *Uniones*, 10
grow in Shell-fish.	crescunt in Conchis.

Coral:

Corals, 11. *in a Sea-shrub.* | *Corallia*, 11. in Marinâ arbusculâ.
Amber, 12. *is gathered from the Sea.* | *Succinum*, 12. colligitur è mari.
Glass, 13. *is like* Chrystal. | *Vitrum*, 13. simile est *Chrystallo.*

Tree. XIII. *Arbor.*

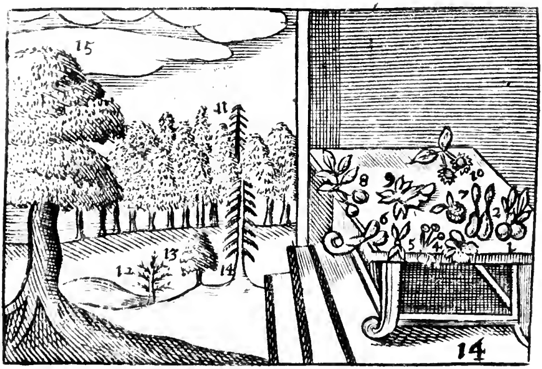


A Plant, 1. *groweth* *om a* Seed. | E *Semine* procrescit *Planta*, 1.
A Plant waxeth to a hoot, 2. | Planta abit in *Fruticem*, 2.
A Shoot, *to a* Tree, 3. | Frutex in *Arborem*, 3.
The Root, 4. *eareth up the Tree.* | Arborem sustentat *Radix*, 4.
The Body *or* Stem, 5. *seth from the Root.* | E Radice surgit *Stirps*, (*Stemma.*) 5.
The Stem *divideth it self* *ito* Boughs, 6. | Stirps se dividit in *Ramos*, 6.
nd green Branches, 7. | & *Frondes*, 7.
ade of Leaves, 8. | factas e *Foliis*, 8.

The top 9.
is in the height.
The Stock 10.
is close to the roots.
A Log. 11.
is the body fell'd down,
without Boughs, having Bark
and Rind 12.
Bark *and* Heart, 13.
Bird-lime 14.
groweth upon the boughs,
which also sweat
Gumm,
Rosin,
Pitch, &c.

Cacumen 9.
in summo est.
Truncus 10.
adhæret radicibus.
Caudex 11.
est dejectus Stipes,
sine ramis; habens *Corticem*
& *Librum*, 12.
pulpam & *medullam*, 13.
Viscum 14.
ramis adnascitur:
qui etiam
Gummi,
Resinam, *Picem*, &c.
sudant.

Fruits of Trees XIV. *Fructus Arborum*



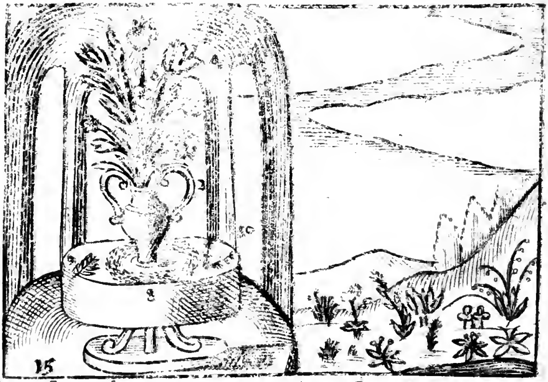
Fruits that have no shells
are pulled from fruit-bearing trees.
The Apple 1. *is round.*

Poma
ab arboribus fructiferis
decerpuntur.
Malum 1. est rotundum.

Th

The Pear 2. *and* Fig 3,	*Pyrum* 2. & *Ficus* 3.
ıre ſomewhat long.	ſunt oblonga.
The Cherry 4.	Ceraſum 4.
hangeth by a long ſtarr.	pendet longo *Pediolo.*
The Plumb 5.	*Prunum* 5.
ınd Peach 6.	& *Perſicum* 8.
y a ſhorter.	breviori.
The Mulberry 7.	*Morum* 7.
y a very ſhort one.	breviſſimo.
The Wall-nut 8.	*Nux Juglans* 8.
he Haſel-nut, 9.	*Avellana* 9.
ınd Cheſt-nut 10.	& *Caſtanea* 10.
ıre wrapt in a husk	involuta ſunt *Cortici*
ınd a Shell.	& *Putamini.*
Barren Trees are 11.	Steriles arbores ſunt 11.
The Firr, *the* Alder,	*Abies*, *Alnus*,
he Birch, *the* Cypreſs,	*Betula*, *Cupreſſus*,
he Beech, *the* Aſh,	*Fagus*, *Fraxinus*,
he Sallow, *the* Linden-tree,	*Salix*, *Tilia*, *&c.*
&c. but moſt of them affording ſhade.	ſed plerique umbiferæ.
But the Juniper 12.	At *Juniperus* 12.
ınd Bay-tree 13. *yield*	& *Laurus* 13. ferunt
Berries.	*Baccas.*
The Pine 14. Pine-apples.	*Pinus* 14. *Strobilos.*
The Oak 15.	*Quercus* 15.
Acorns *and* Galls.	*Glandes & Gallas.*

Flowers. XV. *Flores.*



The most noted,
amongst the Flowers,
In the biginning of the
Spring, are the
Violet, 1. *the* Crow-toes, 2.
the Daffadil, 3.
Then the Lillies,
white and yellow, 4.
and blew, 5.
and the Rose, 6.
and Clove-gilliflowers, 7.
&c.
Of these Garlands, 8.
and Nosegays, 9.
are tyed round with twigs.
There are also sweet
herbs *added*, 10.
as Majoram,
Flower-gentle, Rue,
Lavender,
Rosemary,

Inter flores,
notissimi,
Primo vere,

Viola, 1. *Hyacinthus*, 2.
Narcissus, 3.
Tum *Lilia*,
alba & lutea 4.
& cœrulea, 5.
tandem *Rosa*, 6.
& *Caryophillum*, 7. &c.

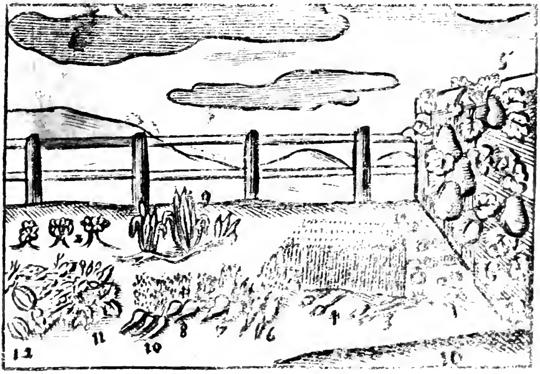
Ex his vientur *Serta*, 8.
& *Servia*, 9.

Adduntur etiam
Herbæ odorata, 10.
ut *Amaracus*,
Amaranthus, *Ruta*,
Lavendula,
Rosmarinus, (Libanotis)
Hyssop,

Hysop, Spike,
Basil, Sage,
Mints, *&c.*
Amongst Field-flowers, 11.
the most noted are
the May-lillie,
Germander, *the* Blew-Bottle,
Chamomel, *&c.*
And amongst Herbs,
Trefoil,
Wormwood, Sorrel,
the Nettle, *&c.*
The Tulip, 12.
is the grace of flowers,
but affording no smell.

Hyssopus, *Nardus*,
Ocymum, *Salvia*,
Menta, *&c.*
Inter Campestres, 11.
notissimi sunt, Flores:
Lilium Convallium,
Chamædrys, *Cyanus*,
Chamæmelum, &c.
Et Herbæ,
Cytisus (Trifolium)
Absinthium, *Acetosa*,
Urtica, &c.
Tulipa, 12.
Florum decus est,
sed odoris expers.

Potherbs. XVI. *Olera*,



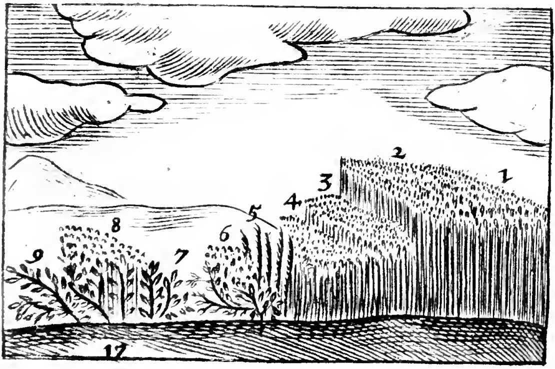
Pot-herbs *grow in Gardens*,
as, Lettice, 1.
Colewort, 2.
Onions, 3.

In hortis nascuntur
Olera.
ut, *Lactuca*, 1.
Brassica, 2.
Cepa, 3.

Garlick 4. Gourd 5.
The Parsnep 6.
The Turnep 7.
The Rhadish 8.
Horse-Rhadish 9.
Perselie 10.
Cucumbers 11.
and Pompions 12.

Allium 4. *Cucurbita* 5.
Siser 6.
Rapa 7.
Raphanus minor 8.
Raphanus major 9.
Petroselinum 10.
Cucumeres 11.
Pepones 12.

Corn. XVII. *Fruges.*



Some Corn *grows upon a* straw,
parted by knots,
as Wheat, 1.
Rie, 2. Barley, 3.
in which the Ear *hath* awnes, *or else it is* without awnes, *and it nourisheth the* Corns *in the* Husk.

Some instead of an ear, have a rizom *(or plume) containing the Corn by bunches,*
as, Oats, 4. Millet 5.
Turkey-wheat, 6.

Frumenta quædam crescunt super *culmum,*
distinctum *geniculis,*
ut, *Triticum,* 1.
Siligo, 2. *Hordeum,* 3.
in quibus *Spica* habet *Aristas,* aut est mutica, fovetque *grana* in *gluma.*

Quædam pro Spicâ, habent *Paniculam,* continentem grana fasciatim,
ut, *Avena,* 4. *Milium,* 5.
Frumentum Saracenicum, 6.

Pulſe *have* Cods,
which encloſe the corns in two ſhales,
as, Peaſe, 7.
Beans, 8. Vetches 9.
and thoſe are leſs than theſe,
Lentils *and* Urles (*or* Tares.)

Legumina habent *Siliquas*,
quæ grana includunt *valvulis*,
ut, *Piſum*, 7.
Fabæ 8. *Vicia* 9.
& his minores,
Lentes & *Cicera*.

Shrubs. XVIII. *Frutices*

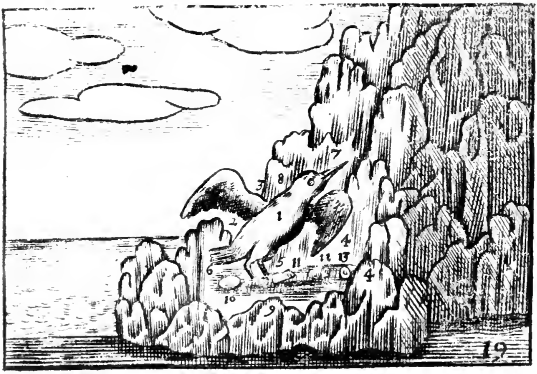


A Plant being greater,
and harder than an herb,
is called a Shrub :
ſuch as are
In Banks and Ponds,
the Ruſh, 1.
the Bulruſh, 2.
or Cane *without knots*,
bearing Cats-tails,
and the Reed, 3.
which is knotty and hollow within.
Elſewhere, 4.

Planta major herba & durior, dicitur
Frutex :
ut ſunt
In ripis & ſtagnis,
Juncus 1.
enodis *Scirpus*
[Canna] 2.
ferens *Typhos*,
& nodoſa
intuſque cava
Arundo 3.
Alibi, 4.

the Rose,	*Rosa*,
the Bastard-Corinths,	*Ribes*,
the Elder, *the* Juniper,	*Sambucus*, *Juniperus*.
Also the Vine, 5.	Item *Vitis*, 5.
which putteth forth branches, 6.	quæ emittit Palmites, 6.
and these tendrels, 7.	& hi *Capreolos*, 7.
Vine-leaves, 8.	*Pampinos*, 8.
and bunches *of* grapes, 9.	ac *Racemos*, 9.
on the stalk whereof hang Grapes,	quorum Scapo pendent uvæ,
which contain Grape-stones.	continentes *Acinos*.

XIX.
Living-Creatures, and First Birds.



Animalia, & primùm Aves.

A living Creature *liveth*,	*Animal* vivit,
perceiveth, *moveth it self*;	sentit, movet se;
is born, *dieth*,	nascitur, moritur,
is nourished,	nutritur,
and groweth; *standeth*,	& crescit; stat,
or sitteth, *or lieth*,	aut sedet, aut cubat,
or goeth.	aut graditur,

A Bird

A Bird, (Fiſher, 1.	*Avis*, (hic *Halcyon*, 1.
ere the King's *making her*	in mari nidulans.)
eſt in the Sea.)	
s covered with Feathers, 2.	tegitur *Plumis*, 2.
lyeth with Wings, 3.	volat *Pennis*, 3.
hath two pinions, 4.	habet duas *Alas*, 4.
and as many Feet, 5.	totidem *Pedes*, 5.
a Tail, 6.	*Caudam*, 6.
and a Bill, 7.	& *Roſtrum*, 7.
The Shee, 8. *layeth* Eggs, 10.	*Fœmella*, 8. in *Nido*, 9.
in a neſt, 9.	ponit *Ova*, 10.
and ſitting upon them,	iiſque incubans,
hatcheth young ones, 11.	excludit *Pullos*, 11.
An Egg *is covered with a* ſhell, 12.	*Ovum* tegitur *teſta*, 12.
under which is	ſub qua eſt
the White, 13.	*Albumen*, 13.
in this the Yolk, 14.	in hoc *Vitellus*, 14.

Tame Fowl. XX. *Aves Domeſticæ.*



The Cock, 1.	*Gallus*, 1.
(*which croweth in the Morning*)	(qui mane cantat)

hath

hath a Comb, 2.
and Spurs; 3.
being gelded, he is called a Capon, *and is crammed*
in a Coop, 4.
A Hen, 5.
scrapeth the Dunghil,
and picketh up Corns :
as also the Pigeons, 6.
(which are brought up in a Pigeon-house, 7.)
and the Turkey-cock 8.
with his Turkey-hen, 9.
The gay Peacock, 10.
prideth in his feathers.
The Stork, 11.
buildeth her Nest on the top of the House.
The Swallow, 12.
the Sparrow, 13.
the Mag-pie, 14.
the Jackdaw, 15.
and the Bat, 16.
(or Flettermouse)
use to flie about Houses.

habet *Christam*, 2.
& *Calcaria*, 3.
castratus dicitur *Capo*,
& saginatur
in *Oneithotrophio*, 4.
Gallina, 5.
ruspatur *fimetum*,
& colligit grana:
sicut & *Columbæ*, 6.
(quæ educantur in *Columbario*; 7.)
& *Gallopavus*, 8.
cum suâ *Meleagride*, 9.
Formosus *Pavo*, 10.
pennis superbit.
Ciconia, 11.
in tecto nidificat.
Hirundo, 12.
Passer, 13.
Pica, 14.
Monedula, 15.
& *Vespertilio*, 16.
(Mus alatus)
volitant circa Domus.

Singing-

inging-Birds. XXI. *Oſcines.*



The Nightingal 1. *ſingeth*
he ſweetlyeſt of all.
The Lark 2. *ſingeth*
s ſhe flyeth in the Air.
The Quail, 3.
itting on the ground;
thers on the boughs of trees 4.
s, the Canary-bird,
he Chaffinch,
he Goldfinch,
he Siskin,
he Linnet,
he little Titmouſe,
he Wood-wall,
he Robin-red-breaſt,
he Hedge-ſparrow, *&c.*
The party-coloured Parret 5.
he Black-bird 6.
he Stare, 7.
with the Mag-pie
and the Jay, *learn*

Luſcinia (Philomela) 1.
cantat ſuaviſſimè omnium.
Alauda 2. cantillat
volitans in aere;
Coturnix, 3.
humi ſedens;
Cæteræ, in ramis arborum, 4.
ut, *Luteola* peregrina,
Fringilla,
Carduelis,
Acanthis,
Linaria,
parvus *Parus*,
Galgulus,
Rubecula,
Curruca, &c.
Pſittacus 5. diſcolor,
Merula, 6.
Sturnus, 7.
cum *Pica*,
& *Monedula*, diſcunt

to

to frame mens words. | humanas voces formare.

A great many are wont to be shut in Cages, 8. | Pleræque, solent includ *Caveis*, 8

XXII.
Birds that haunt the Fields and Woods



Aves Campestres & Sylvestres.

The Ostrich, 1. *is the greatest Bird.* | *Struthio*, 1. est ales maximus.

The Wren, 2. *is the least.* | *Regulus*, 2. (Trochilus) minimus.

The Owl. 3. *the most despicable.* | *Noctua*, 3. despicatissimus.

The Whoopoo, 4. *the most nasty, for it eateth dung.* | *Upupa*, 4. sordidissimus, vescitur enim stercoribus.

The Bird of Paradise, 5. *is very rare.* | *Manucodiata*, 5. rarissimus.

The Pheasant, 6. *the* Bastard, 7. | *Phasianus*, 6. *Tarda* (Otis) 7.

the

he *deaf* wild Peacock 8.	*Tetrao*, 8. surdus,
he Moor-hen, 9.	*Attagen*, 9.
he Partridge, 10.	*Perdix*, 10.
he Woodcock, 11.	*Gallinago* (Rusticola) 11.
nd *the* Thrush, 12.	& *Turdus*, 12.
re *accounted Dainties.*	in deliciis habentur.
Among the rest,	Inter reliquas,
he *best are,*	potissimæ sunt,
he *watchful* Crane, 13.	*Grus*, 13. pervigil.
he *mournful* Turtle, 14.	*Turtur*, 14. gemens.
he Cuckow, 15.	*Cuculus*, 15.
he Stock-dove,	*Palumbes*,
he Speight, *the* Jay,	*Picus*, *Garrulus*,
he Crow, &c. 16.	*Cornix*, &c. 16.

Ravenous Birds. XXIII. *Aves Rapaces.*



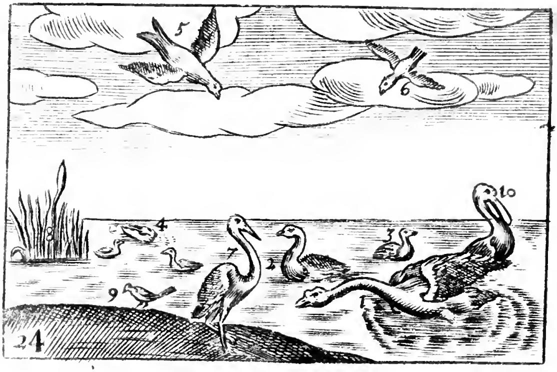
The Eagle, 1.	*Aquila*, 1.
the King of Birds,	Rex Avium,
looketh upon the Sun.	Solem intuetur.
The Vulture, 2.	*Vultur*, 2.
and the Raven, 3.	& *Corvus*, 3.

feed

feed upon Carrion. | pascuntur *morticinis*, [cadaveribus.]

The Kite 4. *pursueth* Chickens. | *Milvus* 4. insectatur pullos gallinaceos.
The Falcon, 5. *the* Hobbie, 6. *and the* Hawk, 7. *catch at little Birds.* | *Falco*, 5. *Nisus*, 6. & *Accipiter*, 7. captant aviculas.
The Gerfalcon, 8. *Pigeons, and greater Birds.* | *Astur*, 8. columbas, & aves majores.

Water-Fowl. XXIV. *Aves Aquaticæ*

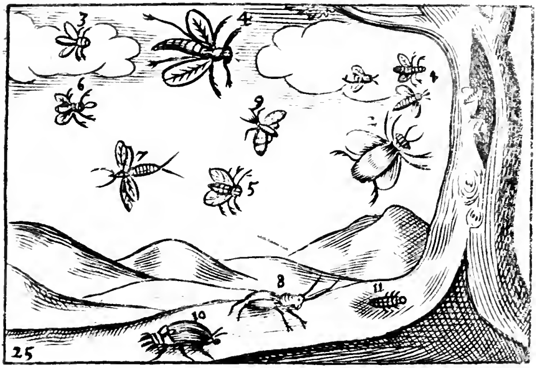


The white Swan, 1. *the* Goose, 2. *and the* Duck, 3. *swim up and down.* | *Olor* 1. candidus, *Anser*, 2. & *Anas*, 3. natant.
The Cormorant, 4. *diveth.* | *Mergus*, 4. se mergit.
Add to these the water-hen, *and the* Pelican, *&c.* 10. | His adde *Fulicam*, *Pelecanum*, &c. 10.

The

The Ofprey, 5.	*Haliæetus* 5.
nd the Sea-mew, 6.	& *Gavia*, 6.
'ying down-wards	devolantes,
fe to catch Fifh,	
ut the Heron 7.	fed *Ardea* 7.
'anding on the Banks.	ftans in ripis captant pifces.
The Bittern, 8.	*Butio*, 8.
utteth his Bill into the water,	roftrum aquæ inferit,
nd belloweth like an Ox.	& ut bos mugit.
The Water-wagtail 9.	*Motacilla*, 9.
vaggeth the tail.	motat caudam.

Flying Vermin. XXV. *Infecta volantia.*



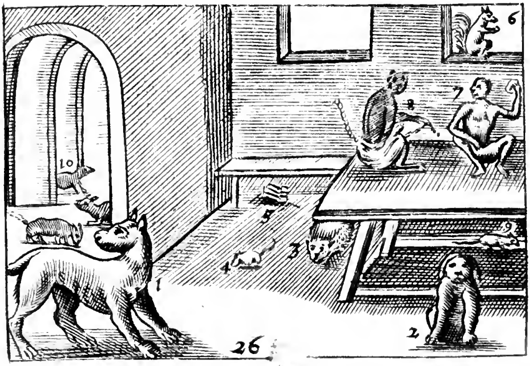
The Bee 1. *maketh honey,*	*Apis* 1. facit mel,
which the Drone 2. *devoureth.*	quod depafcit *Fucus* 2.
The Wafp, 3.	*Vefpa*, 3.
and the Hornet, 4.	& *Crabro*, 4.
moleft with a fting;	aculeo infeftant;
and the Gad-Bee	& Pecus imprimis,
(*or* Breefe) 5.	*Oeftrum* (Afilus;) 5.
efpecially Cattel.	

but

but the Fly 6.
and the Gnat, 7. *us.*
The Cricket, 8. *singeth.*
The Butterfly, 9. *is a winged* Caterpillar.
The Beetle, 10. *covereth her wings with* Cases.
The Glow-worm, 11. *shineth by night.*

nos autem *Musca*, 6.
& *Culex*. 7.
Gryllus, 8. *cantillat.*
Papilio, 9. est
Eruca alata.
Scarabæus, 10. tegit alas *vaginis*.
Cicindela [Lampyris] 11. noctu nitet.

XXVI.
Four-footed Beasts, and first those about the House.



Quadrupeda, & primùm Domestica.

The Dog, 1.
with the Whelp, 2.
is keeper of the House.
The Cat, 3.

Canis, 1.
cum *Catello*, 2.
est custos Domûs.
Felis (Catus) 3.

rid.

ddeth the House	domum purgat
Mice, 4.	à *Muribus*, 4.
hich also a	quod etiam facit
ouſe-trap, 5. *doth.*	*Muſcipula*, 5.
The Squirrel, 6.	*Sciurus*, 6.
ìe Ape, 7.	*Simia*, 7.
d the Monkey, 8.	& *Cercopithecus*, 8.
e kept at home	domi habentur
delight.	delectamento.
The Dormouſe, 9.	*Glis*, 9.
d other greater Mice, 10.	& cæteri Mures majores, 10.
the Weeſel, the Martin,	ut, *Muſtula*, *Martes*,
d the Ferret,	*Viverra*,
uble the Houſe.	domum infeſtant.

ːerd-Cattel. XXVII. *Pecora.*



Ťhe Bull, 1. the Cow, 2.	*Taurus*, 1. *Vacca*, 2:
the Calf, 3.	& *Vitulus*, 3.
covered with hair.	pilis teguntur.
ˈhe Ram, the Wether, 4.	*Aries*, *Vervex*, 4.
Ewe, 5. *and the* Lamb, 6.	*Ovis*, 5. cum *Agno*, 6.
wool;	lanam geſtant.

The He-goat, the Gelt-goat, 7.	*Hircus*, *Caper*, 7.
with the She-goat, 8.	cum *Capra*, 8.
and Kid, 9. *have*	& *Hædo*, 9. habent
shag-hair, *and* beards.	*Villos* & *aruncos*.
The Hog, the Sow, 10.	*Porcus*, *Scrofa*, 10.
and the Pigs, 11.	cum *Porcellis*, 11.
have bristles,	habent *Setas*,
but not horns;	at non *Cornua*;
but cloven feet *too*,	sed etiam *Ungulas bisulcas*
as those others have.	ut illa.

Labouring-Beasts. XXVIII. *Jumen*



The Ass, 1.	*Asinus*, 1.
and the Mule, 2.	& *Mulus*, 2.
carry burthens.	gestant Onera.
The Horse, 3.	*Equus*, 3.
(*which a* Mane, 4. *graceth*)	(quem ornat *Juba*, 4.)
carryeth us.	nos ipsos.
The Camel, 5.	*Camelus*, 3.
carrieth the Merchant	Mercatorem
with his Wares.	cum mercibus suis.

The Elephant, 6. *draweth his meat to him with his* Trunk, 7. *He hath two* Teeth, 8. *standing out, and is able to carry full thirty men.*

Elephas, (Berus) 6. pabulum adtrahit *Proboscide*, 7. *Dentes* duos, 8. habet prominentes, & portare potest etiam triginta viros.

Wild Cattel. XXIX. *Feræ Pecudes.*



The Buff, 1. *nd* the Buffal, 2. *re wild Bulls.* The Elke, 3. *eing bigger than an Horse (whose back is impenetrable) ath knaggy Horns*; *s also* the Hart, 4, *But* the Roe, 5. *nd* the Hind-calf, *almost none.* The Stone-back, 6. *uge great ones*; The Wild-goat, 7. *ath very little ones, y which she hangeth er self on a Rock*

Urus, 1. & *Bubalus*, 2. sunt feri Boves. *Alces*, 3. major equo (cujus tergus est impenetrabilis) habet ramosa cornua; ut & *Cervus*, 4. Sed *Caprea*, 5. cum *Hinnulo*, ferè nulla. *Capricornus*, 6. prægrandia; *Rupicapra*, 7. minuta, quibus se ad rupem suspendit;

The Unicorn, 8.	*Monoceros*, 8.
hath but one,	unam,
but that a precious one.	sed pretiosum.
The Boar, 9.	*Aper*, 9.
assaileth one with his tushes.	dentibus grassatur.
The Hare, 10. *is fearful.*	*Lepus*, 10. pavet.
The Cony, 11.	*Cuniculus*, 11.
diggeth the Earth;	terram perfodit;
As also the Mole, 12.	Ut & *Talpa*, 12.
which maketh hillocks.	quæ grumos facit.

Wild Beasts. XXX. *Feræ Bestiæ.*



Wild Beasts	*Bestiæ*
have sharp paws, and	habent acutos ungues, &
teeth, and are flesh eaters.	dentes, suntque carnivoræ.
As the Lyon, 1.	Ut *Leo*, 1.
the King of four-footed Beasts,	Rex quadrupedum,
having a mane,	jubatus,
with the Lioness;	cum *Leæna*;
The spotted Panther, 2.	Maculosus *Pardus* (Panthera) 2.

The

The Tyger, 3.
the cruellest of all.
The Shaggy Bear, 4.
The ravenous Wolf, 5.
The quick-sighted Ounce, 6.
The tayled Fox, 7.
the craftiest of all.
The Hedge-hog, 8.
is prickly.
The Badger, 9.
delighteth in holes.

Tygris, 3.
immaniſſima omnium.
Villoſus *Urſus*, 4.
Rapax *Lupus*, 5.
Lynx, 6. viſu pollens.
Caudata *Vulpes*, 7.
omnium aſtutiſſima,
Erinaceus, 8.
eſt aculeatus.
Melis, 9
latebris gaudet.

XXX.
Serpents and creeping things.



Serpentes & Reptilia.

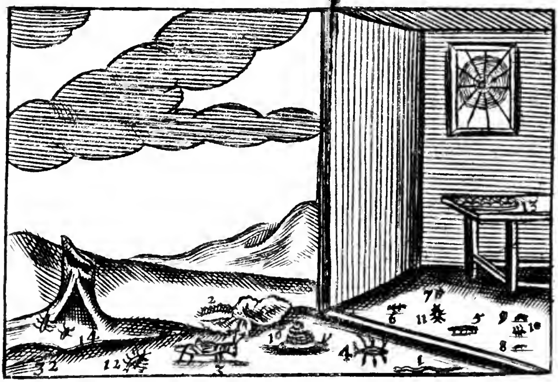
Snakes *creep*
by winding themſelves ;
The Adder, 1.
in the wood ;
The Water-ſnake, 2.
in the water ;
The Viper, 3.
among great ſtones ;

Angues repunt
ſinuando ſe;
Coluber, 1.
in Sylvâ ;
Natrix (hydra) 2.
in Aquâ ;
Vipera, 3.
in ſaxis ;

The Asp, 4. *in the fields.*
The Boa (*or* Milk-snake 5.)
in Houses.
The Slow-worm, 6.
is blind.
The Lizzard, 7.
And the Salamander, 8.
(that liveth long in fire) have feet.
The Dragon, 9.
a winged Serpent
killeth with his Breath.
The Basilisk, 10.
with his Eyes;
And the Scorpion, 11.
with his poysonous tail.

Aspis, 4. in campis.
Boa, 5.
in Domibus,
Cœcilia, 6.
est cœca.
Lacerta, 7.
Salamandra, 8.
(in igne vivax,)pedes habent.
Draco, 9.
Serpens alatus,
halitu.
Basiliscus, 10.
Oculis;
Scorpius, 11.
venenatâ caudâ,
necantes.

Crawling Vermin. XXXII. *Insecta repentia.*



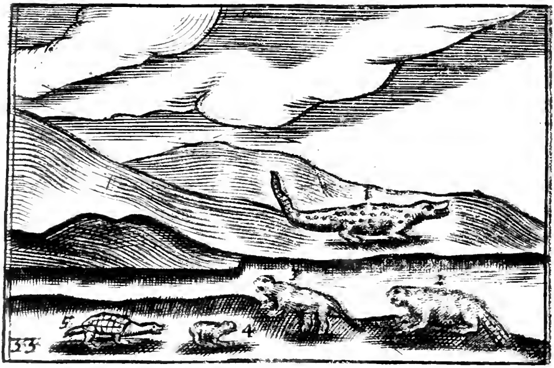
Worms *gnaw things:*

Vermes res rodunt.

Th

The Earth-worm, 1.	*Lumbricus*, 1.
the Earth.	terram.
The Caterpillar, 2.	*Eruca*, 2.
the plant.	plantam.
The Grashopper, 3.	*Cicada*, 3.
he Fruits.	Fruges.
The Mite, 4. *the Corn.*	*Curculio*, 4. Frumenta,
The Timber-worm, 5.	*Teredo* (cossus) 5.
Vood.	Ligna.
The Moth, 6. *a garment.*	*Tinea*, 6. vestem.
The Book-worm, 7.	*Blatta*, 7.
a Book.	Librum.
Maggots, 8.	*Termines*, 8.
lesh and Cheese.	carnem & caseum ;
Hand-worms, *the Hair.*	*Acari*, Capillum.
The *skipping* Flea, 9.	Saltans *Pulex*, 9.
he Lowse, 10.	*Pediculus*, 10.
nd the stinking	fœtens *Cimex*, 11. *nos* mor-
Vall-louse, 11. *bite us.*	dent.
The Tike, 12.	*Ricinus*, 12.
s a Blood-sucker.	sanguisugus est.
The Silk-worm, 13.	*Bombyx*, 13.
naketh silk.	facit sericum.
The Pismire, 14.	*Formica*, 14.
s painful.	est laboriosa.
The Spider, 15.	*Aranea*, 15.
veaveth a Cobweb,	texit Araneum,
ets for flies.	muscis retia.
The Snail, 16.	*Cochlea*, 16.
arrieth about her Snail-horn.	testam circumfert.

XXXIII.
Creatures that live as well by water as by Land.



Amphibia.

Creatures that live by land and by water are,
The Crocodile, 1.
a cruel and preying Beast of the River Nilus;
The Castor or Beaver, 2.
having feet like a Goose to swim, and a scaly tail;

The Otter, 3.
the croaking Frog, 4.
with the Toad.
The Tortoise, 5.
covered above and beneath with shells, as with a Target.

In terra & aqua viventia sunt,
Crocodilus, 1.
immanis & prædatrix bestia *Nili* fluminis;
Castor (Fiber) 2.
habens pedes anserinos ad natandum, & caudam squameam;
Lutra, 3.
& coaxans *Rana*, 4.
cum *Bufone.*
Testudo, 5.
supra & infra testis, ceu scuto operta.

XXXIV.

XXXIV.
River Fish and Pond Fish



Pisces Fluviatiles & Lacustres.

A Fish *hath* Fins, 1.
with which it swimmeth,
and Gills, 2.
by which it taketh breath,
and Prickles
instead of bones: besides,
the Male *hath a* Milt,
and the Female a Row.
Some have Scales,
as the Carp, 3.
and the Luce *or* Pike, 4.
Some are sleek,
as the Eel, 5.
and the Lamprey, 6.
The Sturgeon, 7.
having a sharp snout, groweth longer than a man;
The Sheath-fish, 8.

Piscis habat *Pinnas*, 1.
quibus natat;
& *Branchias*, 2.
quibus respirat;
& *Spinas*
loco ossium: præterea,
Mas Lactes,
Fæmina Ova.
Quidam habent *Squamas*,
ut *Carpio*, 3.
Lucius (Lupus) 4.
Alii sunt glabri,
ut, *Anguilla*, 5.
Mustela, 6.
Accipenser (Sturio) 7.
mucronatus, ultra longitudinem viri, excrescit;
Silurus, 8.

having

having wide Cheeks,
is bigger than he:
But the Huson, 9.
is the greatest.
Minews 10.
swimming by shoals,
are the least.
Others of this sort are,
the Perch, *the* Bley,
the Barbel,
the Esch *the* Trout,
the Gudgeon, *and* Trench 11.
The Crab-fish 12.
is covered with a shell, *and it hath Claws, and crawleth forwards and backwards.*
The Horse-leech 13.
sucketh blood.

bucculentus,
major illo est:
Sed Maximus
Antaseus (Huso,) 9.
Apuæ 10.
gregatim natantes,
sunt minutissimi.
Alii hujus generis sunt,
Perca, *Alburnus*,
Mullus (Barbus)
Thymallus, *Trutta*,
Gobius, *Tinca* 11.
Cancer, 12.
tegitur *crusta*,
habetque *chelas*, & graditur porrò & retrò.
Hirudo 13.
sugit sanguinem.

XXXV.

Sea-fish, and Shell-fish. *Marini pisces & Conchæ*



The Whale 1. *is the greatest of the Sea-fish.*

Piscium marinorum maximus est *Balæna* (Cetus) 1.

The

The Dolphin 2.	*Delphinus*, 2.
the swiftest.	velocissimus.
The Scate 3.	*Raia*, 3.
the most monstrous.	monstrosissimus.
Others are the Lamprel, 4.	Alii sunt *Murænula*, 4.
the Salmon, *or the* Lax, 5.	*Salmo* (Esox) 5.
There are also fish that flie, 6	Dantur etiam volatiles, 6.
Add Herrings, 7.	Adde *Haleces*, 7.
which are brought pickled,	qui salsi,
and Place, 8. *and* Cods, 9.	& *Passeres*, 8. cum *Asellis*, 9.
which are brought dry.	qui aresacti adferuntur.
and the Sea monsters,	& monstra marina,
the Seal, 10.	*Phocam*, 10.
and the Sea-horse, *&c.*	*Hippopotamum*, &c.
Shell-fish 11. *have* Shells.	*Concha* 11. habet testas,
The Oyster 12.	*Ostrea* 12.
affordeth sweet meat.	dat sapidam carnem.
The Purple-fish, 13.	*Murex* 13.
purple ;	purpuram ;
The other, Pearls, 14.	*Alia*, 14. Margaritas.

Man. XXXVI. *Homo.*



Adam, 1. *the first Man,*	*Adamus*, 1. primus Homo,
	was

was made by God,
after the Image of God,
the ſixth day of the Creation,
of a lump of Earth;
And Eve, 2.
the firſt Woman,
was made of a Rib of the Man.
Theſe, being tempted by the Devil *under the ſhape of a* Serpent, 3.
when they had eaten of the fruit of the forbidden Tree, 4.
were condemned to miſery 5.
and death,
with all their poſterity,
and caſt out of Paradiſe 6.

ſextâ die *Creationis*,
à Deo, ad imaginem Dei,
è glebâ terræ;
Et *Heva*, 2.
prima mulier,
è coſtâ viri, formati ſunt.
Hi, à *Diabolo*,
ſub ſpecie *Serpentis*, 3. ſeducti,
cum comederent de fructu *arboris vetitæ*, 4.
ad *miſeriam* 5.
& mortem,
cum omni poſteritate ſuâ,
damnati, & è *Paradiſo* 6.
ejecti ſunt.

XXXVII.
The Seven Ages of Man.



Septem Ætates Hominis.

A Man is firſt an Infant, 1. | *Homo* eſt primùm *Infans*, 1.

then

then a Boy, 2.
then a Youth, 3.
then a Young-man, 4.
then a Man, 5.
after that, *an* Elderly man, 6.
and at last, a decrepid old man, 7.

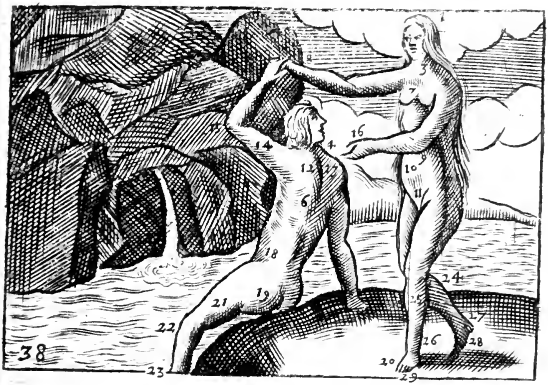
So also in the other Sex, *there are*, a Girl, 8.
A Damosel, 9. *A* Maid, 10.
A Woman, 11.
an elderly Woman, 12.
and a decrepid old Woman, 13.

deinde *Puer*, 2.
tum *Adolescens*, 3.
indè *Juvenis*, 4.
posteà *Vir*, 5.
dehinc *Senex*, 6.
tandem *Silicernium*, 7.

Sic etiam in altero *Sexu*, sunt, *Pupa*, 8.
Puella, 9. *Virgo*, 10.
Mulier, 11.
Vetula, 12.
Anus decrepita, 13.

XXXVIII.

The outward parts of a Man.



Membra Hominis Externa.

The Head 1. *is above*, *the* Feet, 20. *below*.

Caput 1. est suprà, infra *Pedes*. 20.

The

The forepart of the neck,	*Colli* (quod desinit in
(which ends at the	*Axillas* 2.) pars
Arm-holes 2.)	interior est *Jugulum*, 3.
is the Throat, 3.	posterior *Cervix*, 4.
the hinder part the Crag 4.	
The Breast, 5. *is before*;	*Pectus*, 5. est antè;
the back, 6. *behind*;	retrò *Dorsum*, 6.
Women have in it	In illo sunt Fœminis
two Dugs 7.	binæ *Mammæ* 7.
with Nipples.	cum *Papillis*.
Under the Breast	Sub pectore
is the Belly, 9.	est *Venter*, 9.
in the middle of it,	in ejus medio,
the Navel, 10.	*Umbelicus*, 10.
underneath the Groyn, 11.	subtus *Inguen*, 11.
and the privities.	& *pudenda*.
The Shoulder-blades	A tergo
are behind the back, 12.	sunt *Scapulæ*, 12.
on which the Shoulders *depend*, 13.	â quibus pendent humeri, 13.
on these the Arms, 14.	ab his *Brachia*, 14.
with the Elbow, 15. *and then,*	cum *Cubito*, 15. inde,
the Hands *on either side,*	ad utrumque *Latus*, *Manus*,
the right, 8. *and the* left, 16.	*Dextera* 8. & *Sinistra*, 16.
The next to the Shoulders,	Humeros, excipiunt
are the Loyns 17.	*Lumbi*, 17.
with the Hips, 18.	cum *Coxis*, 18.
and in the Breech,	& *in Podice*, (culo)
the Buttocks, 19.	*Nates*. 19.
These make the Foot;	*Pedem* absolvunt;
the Thigh, 21. *then the* Leg. 23	*Femur*, 21. tum *Crus*, 23.
(the Knee *being betwixt them* 22.)	(intermedio *Genu* 22.)
in which is the Calf, 24.	in quo *Sura*, 24.
with the Shin, 25.	cum *Tilia*, 25.
then the Ankles, 26.	abhinc *Tali*, 26.
the Heel 27.	*Calx* (Calcaneum) 27.
and the Sole, 28.	& *Solum*, 28.
in the very end,	in extremo
the great Toe, 29.	*Hallux*, 29.
with four (other) Toes.	cum quatuor *Digitis*.

The

XXXIX.

The Head and the Hand. *Caput & Manus.*



In the Head are
the Hair, 1.
(*which is combed*
with a Comb, 2.)
two Ears, 3.
the Temples, 4.
and the Face, 5.
In the Face are,
the Forehead, 6.
both the Eyes, 7.
the Nose, 8.
(*with two* Nostrils)
the Mouth, 9.
the Cheeks, 10.
and the Chin, 13.
The Mouth *is fenced*
with a Mustacho, 11.
and Lips, 12.

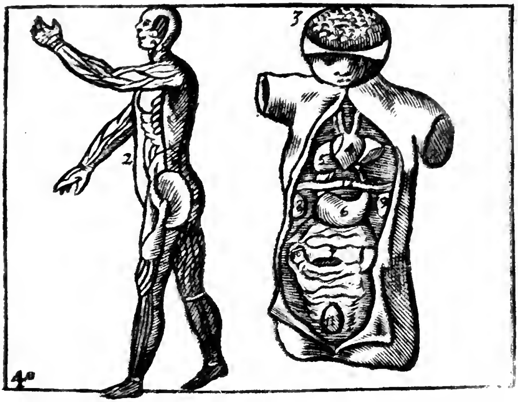
In *Capite* sunt
Capillus, 1.
(qui pectitur
Pectine, 2.)
Aures 3. binæ,
& *Tempora*, 4.
Facies, 5.
In facie sunt
Frons, 6.
Oculus 7. uterque,
Nasus, 8.
(duabus *Naribus*)
Os, 9.
Gena (Malæ) 10.
& *Mentum*, 13.
Os septum est
Mystace, 11.
& *Labiis*, 12.

a Tongue

a Tongue *and* Palate,	*Lingua* cum *Palato*,
and Teeth 16.	*Dentibus* 16.
in the Cheek-bone.	in *Maxilla*.
A Man's Chin *is covered*	Mentum virile
with a Beard; 14.	tegitur *Barba*; 14.
and the Eye	Oculus verò,
(*in which is the* White	(in quo *Albugo*
and the Apple)	& *Pupilla*)
with Eye-lids,	*palpæbris*.
and an eye-brow, 15.	& *supercilio*, 15.
The Hand *being closed*,	*Manus* contracta,
is a Fist; 17.	*Pugnus* 17. est,
being open is a palm, 18.	aperta *Palma*, 18.
in the midst, is the hollow 19.	in medio *Vola*, 19.
of the Hand;	
the extremity is the	extremitas,
Thumb, 20.	*Pollex*, 20.
with four Fingers,	cum quatuor *Digitis*,
the Fore-finger, 21,	*Indice*, 21.
the Middle-finger, 22.	*Medio*, 22.
the Ring-finger, 23.	*Annulari*, 23.
and the Little-finger, 24.	& *Auricularī*, 24.
In every one are three	In quolibet
joynts a. b. c.	sunt *articuli* tres *a. b. c.*
and as many knuckles d. e. f.	& totidiem *Condyli d. e. f.*
with a Nail. 25.	cum *Ungue*. 25.

The

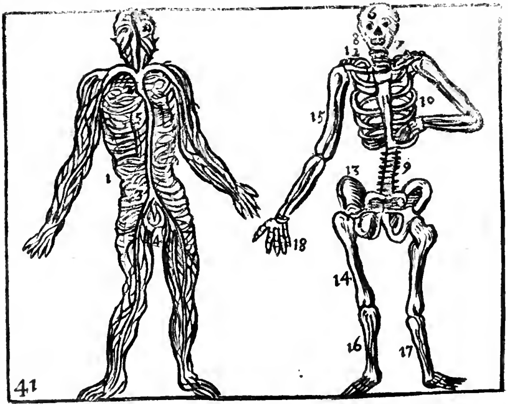
The Flesh and Bowels. XL. *Caro & Viscera.*



In the Body *are the* Skin	In *Corpore* sunt *Cutis*
ith the Membranes,	cum *Membranis*,
e Flesh *with the* Muscles,	*Caro* cum *Musculis*,
e Chanels,	*Canales*,
e Gristles,	*Cartilagines*,
e Bones *and the* Bowels.	*Ossa* & *Viscera*.
The Skin, 1. *being pull'd off*,	Detractâ *Cute*, 1.
e Flesh 2. *appeareth*,	apparet *Caro*, 2.
t in a continued lump,	non continuâ massâ,
t being distributed,	sed distributa,
it were in stuft puddings,	tanquam in farcimina,
hich they call Muscles,	quos vocant *Musculos*,
hereof there are reckoned	quorum numerantur
ur'hundred and five,	*quadringenti quinque*,
ing the Chanels of the Spi-	canales *Spirituum*,
ts, *to move the* Members.	ad movendum *Membra*.
The Bowels *are the inward*	*Viscera* sunt *Membra* in-
embers:	terna:
As in the Head, *the* Brain, 3.	Ut in Capite, *Cerebrum*, 3.
ing compassed about with a	circumdatum *Cranio*, &
kull, *and*	

the Skin which covereth the Skull.	*Pericranio.*
In the Breaſt, the Heart, 4. *covered with* a thin Skin about it, *and* the Lungs, 5. *breathing to and fro.*	In Pectore, *Cor,* 4. obvolutum *Pericardio,* & *Pulmo,* 5. reſpirans.
In the Belly, *the* Stomach, 6. *and the* Guts, 7. *covered with* a Kell.	In *Ventre,* *Ventriculus,* 6. & *Inteſtina,* 7. obducta *Omento.*
The Liver, 8. *and in the left ſide oppoſite againſt it,* the Milt, 9.	*Jecur* (Hepar) 8. & à ſiniſtro ei oppoſitus *Lien,* 9.
the Kidneys, 10. *and the* Bladder, 11.	duo *Renes,* 10. cum *Veſica,* 11.
The Breaſt *is divided from the Belly by a thick Membrane, which is called the* Mid-riff.	Pectus à Ventre dividitur craſſâ Membrana, quæ vocatur *Diaphragma,* 12.

The Chanels and Bones. XLI. *Canales & Oſſa*



The Chanels of the Body are	Canales Corporis ſunt

Ven

the Veins,
carrying the Blood from the Liver ;
The Arteries *carrying* Heat *and* Life *from the* Heart;
The Nerves *carrying Sense and Motion* , *throughout the Body from the* Brain.
You shall find these three, 1. *every where joined together.*
Besides, *from the Mouth into the Stomach is the* Gullet, 2.
the way of the meat and drink. *and by it to the Lights*, *the* Wezand, 5.
for breathing ;
from the Stomach to the Arse *is a great* Gut, 3.
to purge out the Ordure;
from the Liver to the Bladder, *the* Ureter, 4.
for making water.
The Bones *are*
in the Head, *the* Skull, 6.
the two Cheek-bones, 7.
with thirty two Teeth, 8.
Then the Back-bone, 9.
the Pillar of the Body,
consisting of thirty four turning Joints, *that the Body may bend it self.*
The Ribs, 10.
whereof there are twenty four.
The Breast-bone, 11.
the two Shoulder-blades, 12.
the Buttock-bone, 13.
the bigger Bone *in the* Arm, 15.
and the lesser-bone *in the* Arm,

Venæ,
Sanguinem ex Hepate;

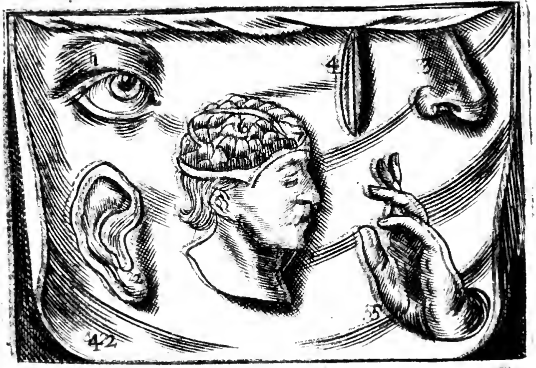
Arteriæ, calorem & *Vitam* è *Corde* ;
Nervi, Sensum & Motum, à *Cerebro*, per Corpus deferentes.
Hæc tria, 1. ubique sociata invenies.
Porrò, ab Ore in Ventriculum *Gula*, 2.
via cibi ac potûs;
& juxta hanc, ad Pulmonem *Guttur*, 5.
pro respiratione;
à ventriculo ad Anum *Colon*, 3.
ad excernendum *Stercus* ;
ab Hepate ad Vesicam, *Ureter*, 4.
reddendæ urinæ.
Ossa sunt
in Capite, *Calvaria*, 6.
duæ *Maxillæ*, 7.
cum XXXII. *Dentibus*, 8.
Tum, *Spina dorsi*, 9.
corporis columna,
constans ex XXXIV. *Vertebris*, ut Corpus se flectere queat.
Costæ, 10.
quarum viginti quatuor.
Os pectoris, 11.
duæ *Scapulæ*, 12.
Os sessibuli, 13
Lacerti, 15.
& *Ulnæ*.

 the

The Thigh-bone, 14. *the foremost*, 16. *and the hindmost* Bone, *in the* Leg, 17.
The Bones of the Hand, 18. *are thirty four*, *and of the foot*, 19. *thirty*.
The Marrow *is in the Bones*.

Tibia, 14. *Fibula* 16. anterior, & posterior, 17.
Ossa Manûs, 18. sunt triginta quatuor, Pedis, 19. triginta.
In Ossibus est *Medulla*.

The outward and inward Senses. XLII. *Sensus externi & interni.*



There are five outward Senses;
The Eye, 1. *seeth* Colours, *what is white or black*, *green or blew*, *red or yellow*.
The Ear, 2. *heareth* Sounds, *both natural*, *Voices and Words*; *and artificial*,

Sensus externi sunt quinque;
Oculus, 1. videt *Colores*, quid album vel atrum, viride vel cœruleum, rubrum aut luteum, sit.
Auris, 2. audit *Sonos*, tum naturales, Voces & Verba; tum artificiales,

Musica

Musical Tunes.

The Nose, 3. sceuteth *smells and stinks.*

The Tongue, 4. *with the roof of the Mouth tasteth* Savours, *what is sweet or bitter, keen or biting, sowre or harsh.*

The Hand, 5. *by touching* discerneth *the quantity and quality of things;*
the hot and cold,
the moist and dry,
the hard and soft,
the smooth and rough,
the heavy and light.

The inward Senses *are three.*

The Common Sense, 7.
under the forepart of the head,
apprehendeth
things taken from the outward Senses.

The Phantasie, 6.
under the crown of the head
judgeth of those things,
thinketh and dreameth.

The Memory, 8.
under the hinder part of the head, *layeth up every thing*
and fetcheth them out:
it loseth some,
and this is forgetfulness.

Sleep,
is the rest of the Senses.

Tonos Musicos.

Nasus, 3. *olfacit* ordores & fœtores.

Lingua, 4. cum Palato *gustat* Sapores,
quid dulce aut amarum, acre aut acidum, acerbum aut austerum.

Manus, 5. *dignoscit* tangendo rerum quantitatem,
& qualitatem,
calidum & frigidum,
humidum & siccum,
durum & molle,
leve & asperum,
grave & leve.

Sensus interni sunt tres.

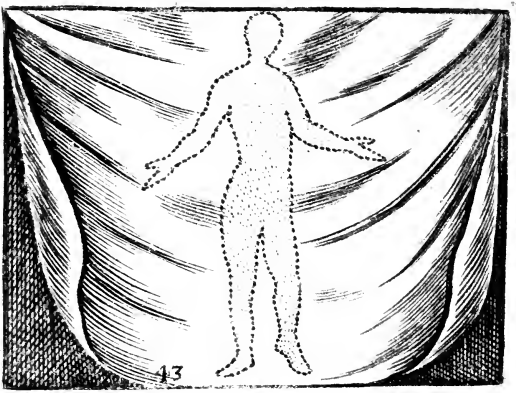
Sensus communis, 7.
sub *sincipite*
apprehendit
à Sensibus externis perceptas res.

Phantasia, 6.
sub *vertice*,
dijudicat res istas,
cogitat, somniat.

Memoria, 8.
sub *occipitio*,
singula recondit
& depromit:
quædam deperdit,
& hoc est *oblivio*.

Somnus,
est Sensuum requies.

The Soul of Man. XLIII. *Anima hominis*.



The Soul *is the life*
of the Body, one in the whole.
Only Vegetative *in* Plants;
Withal Senſitive *in* Animals;
And alſo Rational *in* Men.
This conſiſteth in three things;
In the Underſtanding
whereby it judgeth
and underſtandeth
a thing good and evil,
or true, or apparent.
In the Will,
whereby it chooſeth,
and deſireth,
or rejecteth,
or miſliketh a thing known.
In the Mind,
whereby it purſueth

Anima eſt vita
corporis, in toto una.
Tantùm *Vegetativa* in *Plantis*;
Simul *Senſitiva* in *Animalibus*;
Etiam *Rationalis* in *Homine*.
Hæc conſiſtet in tribus:
In *Mente* (Intellectu)
quâ cognoſcit,
& intelligit,
bonum ac malum,
vel verum, vel apparens.
In *Voluntate*,
quâ eligit,
& concupiſcit,
aut rejicit,
& averſatur cognitum.
In *Animo*,
quo proſequitur

The

the Good chosen
or avoideth the Evil rejected.
Hence is Hope *and* Fear
in the desire,
and dislike.
Hence is Love *and* Joy,
in the fruition:
But Anger *and* Grief,
in suffering.
The true judgment of a thing
is Knowledge;
the false, is Error,
Opinion *and* Suspicion.

Bonum electum,
vel fugit Malum rejectum.
Hinc *Spes* & *Timor*,
in cupidine,
& aversatione.
Hinc *Amor* & *Gaudium*,
in fruitione:
Sed *Ira* ac *Dolor*,
in passione.
Vera rei cognitio,
est *Scientia*;
falsa, *Error*,
Opinio, *Suspicio*.

XLIV.

Deformed and Monstrous People. — *Deformes & Monstrosi.*



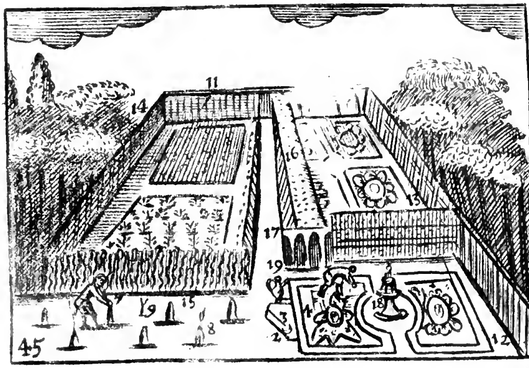
Monstrous
and deformed *People are*
those which differ in the body
from the ordinary shape,

Monstrosi
& *deformes* sunt
abeuntes corpore
à communi formâ,

as are, the huge Gyant, 1.	ut sunt, immanis *Gigas*, 1,
the little Dwarf, 2.	nanus (*Pumilio*) 2.
One with two Bodies, 3.	*Bicorpor*, 3.
One with two Heads, 4.	*Biceps*, 4.
and such like Monsters.	& id genus monstra.
Amongst these are reckoned,	His accensentur,
The jolt-headed, 5.	*Capito*, 5.
The great Nosed, 6.	*Naso*, 6.
The blubber-lipped, 7.	*Labeo*, 7.
The blub-cheeked, 8.	*Bucco*, 8.
The goggle-eyed, 9.	*Strabo*, 9.
The wry necked, 10.	*Obstipus*, 10.
The great-throated, 11.	*Strumosus*, 11.
The Crump-backed, 12.	*Gibbosus*, 12.
The Crump-footed, 13.	*Loripes*, 13.
The steeple-crowned, 15.	*Cilo*, 15.
add to these	adde
The bald-pated, 14.	*Calvastrum*, 14.

XLV.

The Dressing of Gardens. *Hortorum cultura.*



We have seen Man:	Hominem vidimus;
Now let us go on to Man's	Jam pergamus

Dvin.

iving, *and to* Handy-craft-
Trades, *which tend to it.*
The first and most ancient
ustenance, *were the*
Fruits *of the* Earth.
Hereupon the first labour
of Adam, was,
the dressing of a garden.
The Gardner. 1.
diggeth in a Garden-plot,
with a Spade, 2.
or Mattock, 3.
and maketh Beds, 4.
and places wherein to plant
Trees; 5.
on which he setteth
Seeds and Plants.
The Tree-Gardiner, 6.
planteth Trees, 7.
in an Orchard,
and grafteth siens, 8,
in Stocks, 9.
He fenceth his Garden,
either by care,
with a mound, 10.
or a Stone-wall, 11.
or a rail, 12.
or Pales, 13.
or a Hedge, 14.
made of Hedge stakes,
and bindings;
Or by Nature,
with Brambles *and* Eryers, 15.
It is beautified
with Walks, 16.
and Galleries, 17.
It is watered
with Fountains, 18.
and a watering-pot, 19.

ad *Victum* hominis, & ad *Artes*
Mechanicas, quæ huc faciunt.
Primus & antiquissimus
Victus,
Terræ Fruges.
Hinc primus Labor
Adami,
Horti cultura.
Hortulanus (Olitor) 1.
in *Viridario* fodit,
Ligone, 2.
aut *Bipalio*, 3.
facitque *Pulvinos*, 4.
ac *Plantaria*; 5.
quibus inserit
Semina & Plantas.
Arborator, 6. in *Pomariis*
plantat Arbores, 7.
inseritque Surculos, 8.
Viviradicibus. 9.
Sepit hortum
vel Cura,
Muro, 10,
aut *Macerie*, 11.
aut *Vacerra*, 12.
aut *Plancis*, 13.
aut *Sepe*, 14.
flexâ è *sudibus*
& *vitilibus*;
Vel Natura,
Dumis & Vepribus, 15.
Ambulacris, 16.
& *Pergulis*, 17.
ornatur.
Fontanis, 18.
& *Harpagio*, 19.
rigatur.



The Plow-man, 1.	*Arator*, 1.
yoketh Oxen, 3.	jungit *Boves*, 3.
to a Plough, 2.	*Aratro*, 2.
and holding the Plow-ſtilt, 4.	& tenens lævâ *Stivam*, 4.
in his left hand,	
and the Plow-ſtaff 5.	dextrâ *Rallum*, 5.
in his right hand,	
with which he removeth	quâ amovet
Clods, 6.	*Glebas*, 6.
he cutteth the Land,	terram ſcindit.
(which was manured afore	*Vomere*
with Dung 8.)	& *Dentali*, 8.
with a Share, 7.	anteà *Fimo* 7.
and a Coulter,	ſtercoratam
and maketh furrows, 9.	facitque *Sulcos*, 9.
Then he ſoweth	Tum *ſeminat*
the Seed, 10.	*Semen* 10.
and harroweth *it in*	& innoccat
with a Harrow, 11.	*Occâ*, 11.
The Reaper, 12.	*Meſſor*, 12.
ſheareth the ripe Corn with a	metit fruges maturas
Sickle 13.	*Falce meſſoria*, 13.
gathereth up the handfuls, 14.	colligit *Manipulos*, 14.

and

d bindeth the Sheaves, 15.
The Thrasher 16.
rasheth Corn on the Barn-
oor, 17.
ith a Flayl, 18.
ſſeth it in a winnowing bas-
t, 19.
d ſo when the Chaff,
d the Straw, 20.
e ſeparated from it,
putteth it into Sacks, 21.
The Mower, 22.
aketh Hay *in a* Meadow,
tting down Graſs
ith a Sithe, 23.
d raketh it together
ith a Rake, 24.
maketh up Cocks, 26.
ith a fork, 25. *and*
rrieth it on Carriages. 27.
to the Hay-barn. 28.

& colligat *Mergetes*, 15.
Tritor 16.
in *Area Horrei* 17.
triturrat frumentum
Flagello (tribula) 18.
jactat *ventilabro*, 19.
atque ita ſeparata *Palea*
& *Stramine* 20.
congerit in *Saccos*, 21.
Fœniſceca. 22.
in *Prato* facit *Fœnum*,
deſecans *Gramen*
Falce fœnaria, 23.
corraditque
Raſtro, 24.
componit *Acervos* 26.
Furca, 25. &
convehit *Vehibus* 27.
in *Fœnile*, 28.

raſing. XLVII. *Pecuaria*.



Tillage

Tillage of ground,
and keeping Cattel,
was in old time the care of
Kings and Noble-men;
at this day only of the meanest
sort of People.
The Neat-heard 1.
calleth out the heards, 2.
out of the Beast-houses 3.
with a Horn 4,
and driveth them to feed.
The Shepherd 5.
feedeth his Flock, 6.
being furnished with a Pipe 7
and a Scrip, 8.
and a Sheep-hook, 9.
having with him a great
Dog, 10.
fenced with a Collar 11.
against the Wolves,
Swine 12
are fed out of a Swine Trough.

The Farmer's Wife 13.
milketh the Udder
of the Cow 14.
at the Cratch 15.
over a Milk-pale, 16.
and maketh Butter *of* Cream
in a Churn, 17.
and Cheeses 18. *of* Curds.
The Wool 19.
is shorn from Sheep, *whereof*
several Garments are made.

Agrorum cultus,
& res pecuaria,
antiquissimis temporibus,
Regum, Heroum ;
hodie tantum infimæ
Plebis cura est.
Bubulcus 1.
evocat *Armenta* 2.
è *Bovilibus* 3.
Buccina (Cornu) 4.
& pastum ducit.
Opilio (Pastor) 5.
pascit *Gregem* 6.
instructus *Fistula*, 7.
& *Pera*, 8.
ut & *Pedo*, 9.
habens secum *Molossum* 10
munitum contra Lupos,
Millo, 11.
Sues 12.
ex *hara aquiliculo* saginanti
Villica 13,
mulget
vaccæ Ubera 14.
ad *Præsepe* 15.
super *Mulctra* 16.
& facit in *Vase butyraceo* 1
Butyrum è flore lactis,
& è *Coagulo Caseos*, 18.
Ovibus detondetur
Lana 19, ex qua conficiunt
variæ *Vestes*.

XLVIII.

ꞁhe making of Honey. *Mellificium.*

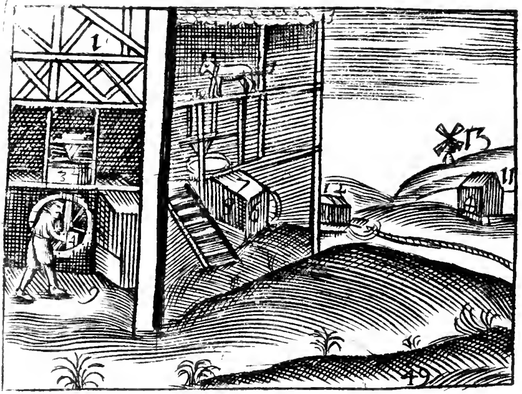


The Bees *ſend out*
ſwarm, 1. *and ſet over it*
: Leader, 2.
That ſwarm,
eing ready to fly away,
s recalled by the tinkling
f a brazen Veſſel, 3.
nd is put up into
i new Hive, 4.
They make little Cells
with ſix corners, 5.
nd fill them with Honey-dew,
nd make Combs, 6.
ut of which the Honey
unneth, 7.
The Partitions *being*
melted with fire,
urn into Wax, 8.

Apes emittunt
Examen, 1. adduntque illi
Ducem (Regem) 2.
Examen illud,
avolaturum,
revocatur tinnitu
Vaſis æ nei, 3.
& includitur
novo *Alveari*, 4.
Struunt *Cellulas*
ſexangulares, 5.
eaſque complent *Melligine*,
& faciunt *Favos*, 6.
è quibus *Mel*
effluit, 7.
Crates
igne liquati,
abeunt in *Ceram*, 8.

Grinding

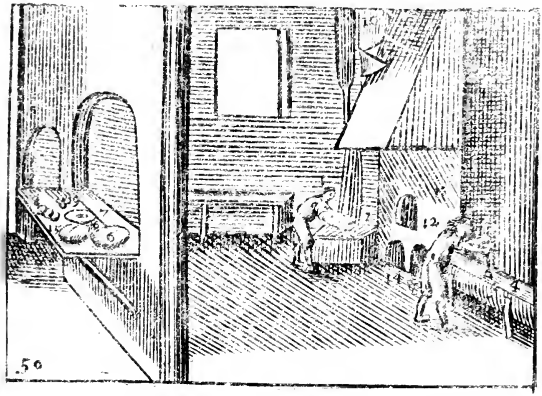
Grinding. XLIX. *Molitur.*



In a Mill, 1.	In *Mola*, 1.
a Stone, 2.	currit Lapis, 2.
runneth upon a stone, 3.	ſuper lapidem, 3.
A Wheel, 4.	*Rota*, 4.
turning them about,	circumagente
and grindeth Corn poured in by	& conterit per *Infundib*
a Hopper, 5.	*lum*, 5. infuſa Grana,
and parteth the Bran, 6.	ſeparatque *Furfurem*, 6.
falling into the Trough, 7.	decidentem in *Ciſtam*, 7.
from the Meal ſlipping through	à *Farina* (Polline)
a Bolter, 8.	elabente per *Excuſſorium*, 8
Such a Mill was firſt	Talis Mola primùm fuit
a Hand-mill, 9.	*Manuaria*, 9.
then a Horſe-mill, 10.	deinde *Jumentaria*, 10.
then a Water-mill, 11.	tum *Aquatica*, 11.
and a Ship-mill, 12.	& *Navalis*, 12.
and at laſt, a Wind-mill, 13.	tandem, *Alata* (pneuma-ca) 13.

Bread

3read-baking. L. *Panificium.*



The Baker, 1.
ifteth the Meal
n a Rindge, 2.
nd putteth it into the Knead-
ng-trough, 3.
Then he poureth water to it,
nd maketh Dough, 4.
nd kneadeth it
vith a wooden slice, 5.
Then he maketh
.oaves, *6.* Cakes, 7.
Simnels, 8. Rolls, 9, *&c.*
Afterwards he setteth them
n a Peel, 10.
nd putteth them thorow
he Oven-mouth, 12.
nto the Oven, 11.
But first he pulleth out the
ire and the Coals with a
Coal-rake, 13

Pistor, 1.
cernit *Farinam*
Cribro, 2. (pollinario)
& indit *Mactræ*, 3.

Tum affundit aquam,
& facit *Massam*, 4.
depsitque
spatha, 5. ligneâ.
Dein format
Panes, 6. *Placentas*, 7.
Similas, 8. *Spiras*, 9, &c.
Post imponit
Palæ, 10.
& ingerit *Furno*, 11.

per *Præfurnium*, 12.
Sed priùs eruit
Rutabulo, 13.
ignem & Carbones,

which

which he layeth on a heap underneath, 14.
And thus is Bread *baked, having the* Crust *without*. 15. *and the* Crumb *within*, 16.

quos infra congerit, 14.
Et sic pensitur *Panis*, habens extra *Crustam*, 15. intus *Micam*, 16.

Fishing. LI. *Piscatio.*



The Fisher-man, 1. *catcheth fish, either on the Shoar, with an* Hook, 2. *which hangeth by a* Line *from the* angling-rod, *on which the* Bait *sticketh*; *or with a* Cleek-net, 3. *which hanging on a* Pole, 4. *is put into the Water*; *or in a* Boat, 5. *with a* Trammel-net, 6. *or with a* Wheel, 7. *which is laid in the water by Night.*

Piscator, 1. captat pisces, sive in littore, *Hamo*, 2. qui ab *arundine* filo pendet, & cui inhæret *Esca*; sive *Funda*, 3. quæ pendens *Pertica*, 4. aquæ immittitur; sive in *Cymba*, 5. *Reti*, 6. sive *Nassa*, 7. quæ per Noctem demergitur.

Fowling

Fowling. LII. Aucupium.



The Fowler, 1. *maketh*	*Auceps*, 1. exſtruit
Bed, 2. *ſpreadeth*	*Aream*, 2. ſuperſtruit
Bird-net, 3.	illi *Rete* aucupatorium, 3.
roweth a Bait, 4. *upon it,*	obſipat *Eſcam*, 4.
d hiding himſelf	& abdens ſe
a Hut, 5.	in *Latibulo*, 5.
allureth Birds,	allicit Aves,
the chirping of Lure-birds,	cantu *Illicum*,
hich partly hop upon the	qui partim in Areâ cur-
ed, 6.	runt, 6.
d are partly ſhut in Cages, 7.	partim Caveis incluſi ſunt, 7.
d thus he entangleth	atque ita Reti obruit
rds that fly over in his Net,	tranſvolantes Aves,
hilſt they ſettle themſelves	dum ſe demittunt:
wn:	
Or he ſetteth Snares, 8.	Aut tendit *Tendiculas*, 8.
which they hang and ſtran-	quibus ſeipſas ſuſpendunt &
themſelves:	ſuffocant:
Or ſetteth Lime-twigs, 9.	Aut exponit *Viſcatos cala-*
	mos, 9.
a Perch, 10.	*Amiti*, 10.

upon which if they sit,
they enwrap their Feathers,
that they cannot fly away,
and fall down to the ground.
Or he catcheth them
with a Pole, 11.
or a Pit-fall, 12.

quibus si insident,
implicant pennas,
ut nequeant avolare,
& decidunt in terram.
Aut captat
Perticâ, 11.
vel *Decipulâ*, 12.

Hunting. LIII. *Venatus*

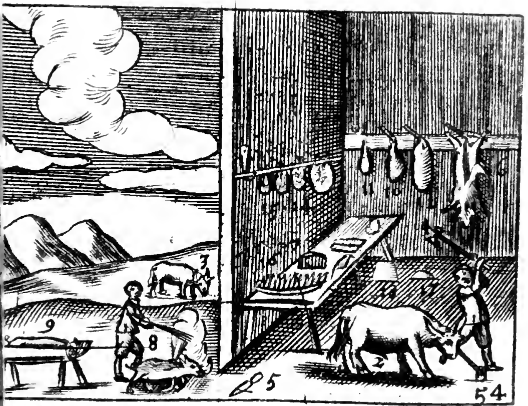


The Hunter, 1.
hunteth wild Beasts,
whilst he besetteth a Wood
with Toyls, 2.
stretched out upon
Shoars, 3.
The Beagle, 4.
traceth the wild Beast,
or findeth him out by the scent;
the Tumbler, *or* Greyhound, 5.
pursueth it.
The Wolf,
falleth into a Pit, 6.

Venator, 1.
venatur Feras,
dum Sylvam cingit
Cassibus, 2.
tentis super
Varos, 3. (furcillas.)
Canis sagax, 4.
vestigat Feram,
aut indagat odoratu;
Vertagus, 5.
persequitur.
Lupus,
incidit in *Foveam*, 6.

he Stag, 7. *as he runneth away*	fugiens *Cervus*, 7.
nto Toyls.	in *Plagas.*
The Boar, 8.	*Aper*, 8.
s ſtruck through	tranſverberatur
vith a Hunting-ſpear, 9.	*Venabulo*, 9.
The Bear, 10.	*Urſus*, 10.
: bitten by Dogs,	mordetur à Canibus,
nd is knocked	& tunditur
with a Club, 11.	*Clavâ*, 11.
If any thing get away,	Si quid effugit,
eſcapeth, 12. *as here*	evadit, 12. ut hîc
Hare, *and a* Fox.	*Lepus* & *Vulpes.*

utchery. LIV. *Lanionia.*

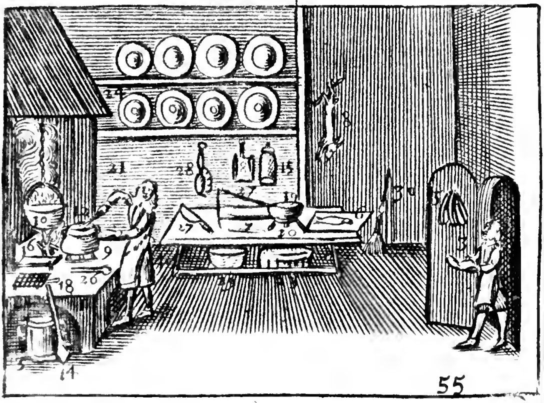


The Butcher, 1.	*Lanio*, 1.
lleth fat Cattel, 2.	mactat *Pecudem altilem*, 2.
(*The* Lean, 3.	(*Veſcula*, 3.
e not fit to eat.)	non ſunt veſca.)
He knocketh them down	Proſternit
th an Ax, 4.	*Clavâ*, 4.
cutteth their Throat	vel jugulat

with a slaughter-knife, 5.
he *flayeth them*, 6.
and cutteth them in pieces,
and hangeth out the flesh to sell
in the Shambles, 7.
He dresseth a Swine, 8.
with fire,
or scalding water, 9.
and maketh Gamons, 10.
Pestils, 11.
and Flitches, 12.
Besides several Puddings,
Chitterlings, 13.
Bloodings, 14.
Liverings, 15.
Sausages, 16.
The Fat, 17.
and Tallow, 18. *are melted.*

Cunaculo, 5.
excoriat (deglubit,) 6.
dissecatque
& carnes venum exponit
in *Macello*, 7.
Suem, 8. glabrat
igne,
vel aquâ fervidâ, 9.
& facit *Pernas*, 10.
Petasones, 11.
& *Succidias*, 12.
Præterea *Farcimina* varia,
Faliscos, 13.
Apexabones, 14.
Tomacula, 15.
Botulos, (Lucanicas) 16.
Adeps, 17.
& *Sebum*, 18. eliquatur.

Cookery. LV. *Coquinaria*



The Yeoman *of the* Larder, 1.
bringeth forth Provision, 2.
out of the Larder, 3.

Promus Condus, 1.
profert *Obsonia*, 2.
è *Penu*, 3.

The Cook, 4. *taketh them, and maketh* several Meats.	Ea accipit *Coquus*, 4. & coquit *varia Esculenta.*
He first pulleth off the Feathers, and draweth the Guts out of the Birds, 5.	*Aves*, 5. priùs deplumat & exenterat.
He scaleth and splitteth Fish, 6.	*Pisces*, 6. desquamat & exdorsuat.
He draweth some flesh with Lard, *by means of a* Larding-needle, 7.	Quasdem carnes *Lardo* trajectat, ope *Creacentri*, 7.
He caseth Hares, 8. *then he boileth them in* Pots, 9. *and* Kettles, 10. *on the* Hearth, 11. *and scummeth them with a* Scummer, 12.	*Lepores*, 8. exuit, tum elixat *Ollis*, 9. & *Cacabis*, 10. *in* Foco, 11. & despumat *Ligulâ*, 12.
He seasoneth things that are boyled with Spices, which he poundeth with a Pestil, 14. *in a* Morter, 13. *or grateth with a* Grater, 15.	Elixata condit Aromatibus, quæ comminuit *Pistillo*, 14. in *Mortario*, 13. aut terit *Radulâ*, 15.
He roasteth some on Spits, 16. *and with a* Jack, 17. *or upon a* Grid-iron, 18.	Quædam assat *Verubus*, 16. & *Automato*, 17. vel super *Craticulam*, 18.
Or fryeth them in a Frying-pan, 19. *upon a* Brand-iron, 20.	Vel frigit *Sartagine*, 19. super *Tripodem*, 20.
Kitchin Utensils *besides are*,	*Vasa Coquinaria* prætereà sunt,
a Cole-rake, 21.	*Rutabulum*, 21.
a Chafing-dish, 22.	*Foculus* (Ignitabulum) 22.
a Trey, 23.	*Trua*, 23.
(*in which* Dishes, 24. *and* Platters, 25. *are washed*)	(in quâ eluuntur *Catini*, 24. & *Patinæ*, 25.)
a pair of Tongs, 26.	*Pruniceps*, 26.
a Shredding-knife, 27.	*Culter incisorius*, 27.
a Colander, 28.	*Qualus*, 28.
a Basket, 29.	*Corbis*, 29.
and a Besom, 30.	& *Scopa*, 30.

The Vintage. LVI. *Vindemia.*



Wine groweth
in the Vine-yard, 1.
where Vines *are propagated,*
and tyed with Twigs
to Trees, 2.
or to Props, 3.
or Frames, 4.
When the time of Grape-gathering is come, they cut off
the Bunches,
and carry them in
Measures of three Bushels, 5.
and throw them into a Vat, 6.
and tread them
with their Feet, 7.
or stamp them
with a Wooden Pestil, 8.
and squeeze out the juice
in a Wine-press, 9.
which is called Must, 11.

Vinum crescit
in *Vinea*, 1.
ubi *Vites* propagantur,
& viminibus
ad *Arbores*, 2.
vel ad *Palos* (ridicas) 3.
vel ad *Juga*, 4. alligantur.
Cùm tempus vindemiandi
adest, abscindunt
Botros,
& comportant
Trimodiis, 5.
conjiciuntque in *Lacum*, 6.
calcant
Pedibus, 7.
aut tundunt
Ligneo Pilo, 8.
& exprimunt succum
Torculari, 9.
qui dicitur *Mustum*, 11.

an

and being received	& *Orca*, 10.
in a great Tub, 10.	exceptum,
it is poured into	*Vasis* (Doliis) 12.
Hogsheads, 12.	infunditur
it is stopped up, 15.	operculatur, 15.
and being laid close in Cellars	& in *Cellis*
upon Settles, 14.	super *Cantherios*, 14.
it becometh Wine.	abditum, in Vinum abit.
It is drawn out of the	E *Dolio* promitur,
Hogshead, *with a* Cock, 13.	*Siphone*, 13.
or Faucet, 16.	aut *Tubulo*, 16.
(*in which is a* Spigot)	(in quo est *Epistomium*)
the Vessel being unbunged.	Vase relito.

Brewing. LVII. *Zythopœia.*



Where Wine *is not to be had*,	Ubi non habetur *Vinum*,
they drink Beer,	bibitur *Cerevisia* (Zythus)
which is brewed of Malt, 1.	quæ ex *Byne*, 1.
and Hops, 2.	& *Lupulo*, 2.
in a Caldron, 3.	in *Aheno*, 3. coquitur;
afterwards it is poured into	post in *Lacus*, 4 effunditur.
Vats, 4.	

and when it is cold,
it is carried in Soes, 5.
into the Cellar, 6.
and is put into Vessels.
Brandy-wine,
extracted by the power of heat
from dregs of Wine in a Pan, 7.
over which a Limbeck, 8.
is placed,
droppeth through a Pipe, 9.
into a Glass.
Wine and Beer, when they turn sowre, become Vinegar.
They make Mede of Wine and Honey.

& frigefactum,
Labris, 5. defertur
in Cellaria, 6.
& vasibus infunditur.
Vinum sublimatum.
è fecibus vini in Aheno, 7.
cui super impositum est
Alembicum, 8.
vi Caloris extractum,
destillat per Tubum, 9.
in Vitrum.
Vinum & Cerevisia, cum acescunt, fiunt Acetum.
Ex Vino & Melle faciunt Mulsum.

A Feast. LVIII. Convivium.



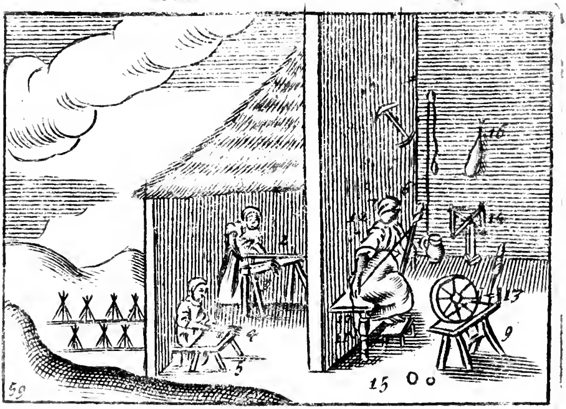
When a Feast is made ready,
the Table is covered
with a Carpet, 1.

Cum apparatur Convivium,
Mensa sternitur
Tapetibus, 1.

and

and a Table-cloth, 2.	& *Mappa*, 2.
by the Waiters,	à *Triclinariis*,
who besides lay	qui præterea opponunt
the Trenchers, 3.	*Discos* (Orbes) 3.
Spoons, 4.	*Cochlearia*, 4.
Knives, 5.	*Cultros*, 5.
with little Forks, 6.	cum *Fuscinulis*, 6.
Table-napkins, 7.	*Mappulas*, 7.
Bread, 8.	*Panem*, 8.
with a Salt-seller, 9.	cum *Salino*, 9.
Messes *are brought*	*Fercula* inferuntur
in Platters, 10.	in *Patinis*, 10.
a Pie, 19. *on a* Plate.	*Artocreas*, 19. in *Lance*.
The Guests being brought in	Convivæ ab *Hospite*, in-
by the Host, 11.	troducti 11.
wash their hands	abluunt manus
out of a Laver, 12.	è *Gutturnio*, 12.
or Ewer, 14.	vel *Aquali*, 14.
over a Hand-basin, 13.	super *Malluvium*, 13.
or Bowl, 15.	aut *Pelvim*, 15.
and wipe them	terguntque
with a Hand-towel, 16.	*Mantili*, 16.
then they sit at the Table	tum assident Mensæ
on Chairs, 17.	per *Sedilia*, 17.
The Carver, 18.	*Structor*, 18.
breaketh up the good Cheer,	deartuat dapes
and divideth it.	& distribuit.
Sauces *are set amongst*	*Assaturis* interponuntur
Roast-meat, *in* Sawcers. 20.	*Embammata* in *Scutellis*, 20.
The Butler, 21. *filleth*	*Pincerna*, 21. infundit
strong Wine	*Temetum*,
out of a Cruise, 25.	ex *Urceo*, 25.
or Wine-pot, 26.	vel *Cantharo*, 26.
or Flagon, 27.	vel *Lagena*, 27.
into Cups, 22.	in *Pocula*, 22.
or Glasses, 23.	& *Vitrea*, 23.
which stand	quæ extant
on a Cupboard, 24.	in *Abaco*, 24.
and he reacheth them to the	& porrigit *Convivatori*, 28.
Master of the Feast, 28.	qui *Hospitibus* propinat.
who drinketh to his Guests.	

The dressing of Line. LIX. *Tractatio Lini.*

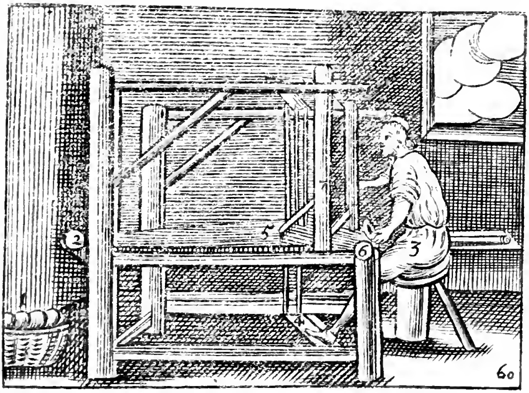


Line *and* Hemp	*Linum* & *Cannabis*,
being rated in water,	aquis macerata,
and dryed again, 1.	rursumque siccata, 1.
are braked	contunduntur
with a wooden Brake, 2.	*Frangibulo ligneo*, 2.
where the Shives, 3. *fall down*,	ubi *Cortices*, 3. decidunt
then they are heckled	tum carminantur
with an Iron Heckle, 4.	*Carmine ferreo*, 4.
where the Tow, 5.	ubi *Stupa*, 5.
is parted from it.	separatur.
Flax *is tyed to a* Distaff, 6.	*Linum purum* alligatur *Colo* 6.
by the Spinster, 7.	à *Netrice*, 7.
which with her left hand	quæ sinistra
pulleth out the Thread, 8.	trahit *Filum*, 8.
and with her right hand	dexterâ, 12.
turneth a Wheel, 9.	*Rhombum* (girgillum) 9.
or a Spindle, 10.	vel *Fusum*, 10.
upon which is a Wharl, 11.	in quo *Verticillus*, 11. versat.
The Spool receiveth	Fila accipit,
the Thread, 13.	*Volva*, 13.

which

which is drawn thence	inde deducuntur
upon a Yarn-windle, 14.	*in Alabrum*, 14.
hence either Clews, 15.	hinc vel *Glomi*, 15.
are wound up,	glomerantur,
or Hanks, 16. *are made.*	vel *Fasciculi*, 16. fiunt.

Weaving. LX. *Textura.*

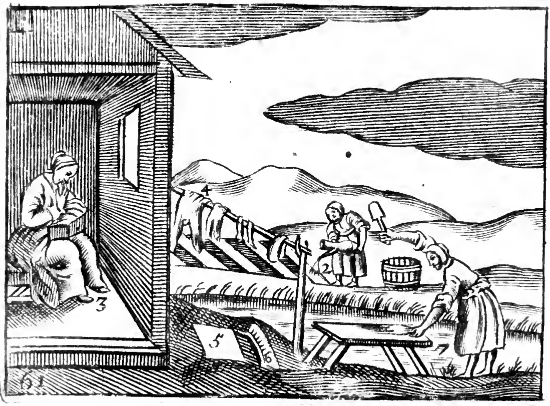


The Webster	*Textor*,
undoeth the Clews, 1. *into* Warp,	diducit in *Stamen Glomos*, 1.
and wrappeth it about	& circumvolvit
the Beam, 2.	*Jugo*, 2.
and as he sitteth	ac sedens
in his Loom, 3.	in *Textrino*, 3.
he treadeth upon the Treddles, 4. *with his Feet.*	pedibus calcat *Insilia*, 4.
He divideth the Warp, 5.	*Liciis* diducit
with Yarn,	*Stamen*, 5.
and throweth the Shuttle, 6.	& trajicit *Radium*, 6.
through, in which is the Woofe,	in quo est *Trama*,
and striketh it close	ac densat,

with

with the Sley, 7.	*Pectine*, 7.
and so maketh	atque ita conficit
Linen-cloth, 8.	*Linteum*, 8.
So also the Clothier	Sic etiam *Pannifex*
maketh Cloth *of* Wool.	facit *Pannum* è *Lana*.

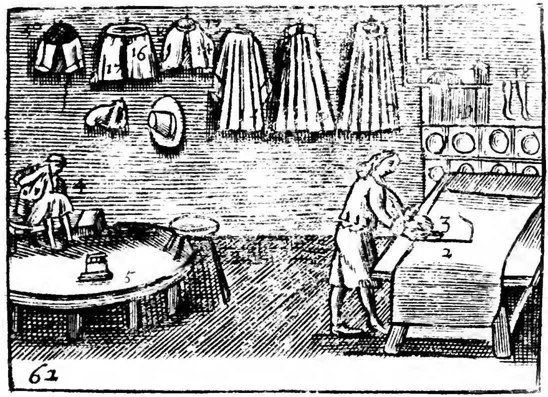
Linen Clothes. LXI. *Lintea*.



Linen-webs	*Linteamina*
are bleached in the Sun, 1.	insolantur, 1.
with water poured on them, 2.	aquâ perfusâ, 2.
till they be white.	donec candesiant.
Of them the Sempster, 3.	Ex iis *Sartrix*, 3.
soweth Shirts, 4.	suit *Indusia*, 4.
Handkirchers, 5.	*Muccinia*, 5.
Bands, 6. Caps, *&c*.	*Collaria*, 6. *Capitia*, &c.
These, if they be fouled,	Hæc, si sordidentur
are washed again	a *Lotrice*, 7. rursum
by the Landress, 7. *in water*,	lavantur aquâ,
or Lee *and* Sope.	sive *Lixivio* ac *Sapone*.

The

The Taylor. LXII. *Sartor.*



The Taylor, 1.	*Sartor*, 1.
cutteth Cloth, 2. *with* Shears, 3.	discindit *Pannum*, 2. *Forfice*, 3.
and seweth it together with a Needle *and* double thread, 4.	consuitque *Acu* & *Filo duplicato*, 4.
Then he presseth the Seams *with a* Pressing-iron, 5.	Posteâ complanat *Suturas* *Ferramento*, 5.
And thus he maketh	Sicque conficit
Coats, 6.	*Tunicas*, 6.
with Plaits, 7.	*Plicatas*, 7.
in which the Border, 8. *is below*	in quibus infra est *Fimbria*, 8
with Laces, 9.	cum *Institis*, 9.
Cloaks, 10.	*Pallia*. 10.
with a Cape, 11.	cum *Patagio*, 11.
and Sleeve Coats, 12.	& *Togas Manicatas*, 12.
Doublets, 13.	*Thoraces*, 13.
with Buttons, 14.	cum *Globulis*, 14.
and Cuffs, 15.	& *Manicis*, 15.
Breeches, 16.	*Caligas*, 16.
sometimes with Ribbons, 17.	aliquando cum *Lemniscis*, 17.
Stockins, 18.	*Tibialia*, 18.
Gloves, 19.	*Chirothecas*, 19.

Mun-

Muntero Caps, 20. *&c.*
So the Furrier
maketh Furred Garments
of Furs.

Amiculum, 20. &c.
[illegible]*llio*
fa[illegible]*llicia*
è Pellibus.

The Shoemaker. LXIII. *Sutor.*

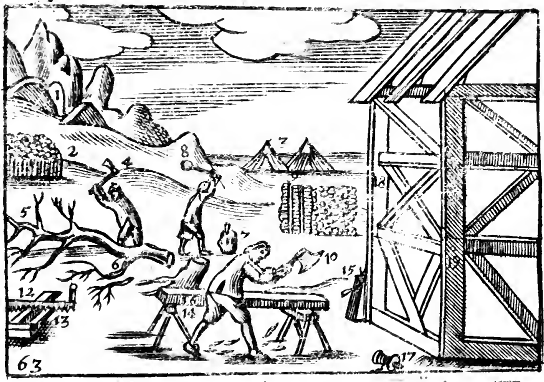


The Shoemaker, 1.
maketh Slippers, 7.
Shoes, 8.
(*in which is seen*
above the Upper-leather,
beneath the Sole,
and on both sides
the Latchets)
Boots, 9.
and High Shoes, 10.
of Leather, 5.
(*which is cut with a*
Cutting-knife) 6.
by means of an Awl, 2.
and Lingel, 3.
upon a Last, 4.

Sutor, 1. conficit
ope *Subulæ*, 2.
& *fili picati*, 3.
ſuper *Modulo*, 4.
è *Corio*, 5.
(quod *Scalpro ſutorio*, 6.
diſcinditur)
Crepidas (*Sandalia*) 7.
Calceos, 8.
(in quibus ſpectatur
ſupernè *Obſtragulum*,
infernè *Solea*,
& utrinque
Anſæ)
Ocreas, 9.
& *Perones*, 10.

The

The Carpenter. XIII. *Faber lignarius.*



We have seen Mans food and cloathing: now his Dwelling followeth.
At first they . *welt in* Caves, 1. *then in* Booths *or* Huts, 2. *and then again in* Tents, 3. *at the last in* Houses.
The Woodman *felleth and heweth down* Trees, 5. *with an* Ax, 4. *the* Boughs, 6. *remaining.*
He cleaveth Knotty Wood *with a* Wedge, 7. *which he forceth in with a* Beetle, 8. *and maketh* Wood-sticks, 9.
The Carpenter *squareth Timber with a* Chip-Ax, 10.

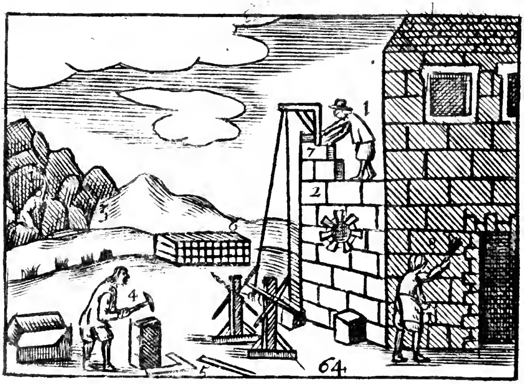
Hominis victum & amictum, vidimus: sequitur nunc Domicilium ejus.
Primò habitabant in *Specubus*, 1. deinde in *Tabernaculis* vel *Tuguriis*, 2. tum etiam in *Tentoriis*, 3. demum in *Domibus.*
Lignator Securi, 4. sternit & truncat *Arbores*, 5. remanentibus *Sarmentis*, 6.
Clavosum Lignum findit *Cuneo*, 7. quem adigit *Tudite*, 8. & componit *Stries*, 9.
Faber Lignarius. ascit *Ascia*, 10. Materiem,

whence

whence Chips, 11. *fall,*
and saweth it with a Saw, 12.
where the Saw-dust, 13.
falleth down.
Afterwards he lifteth
the Beam *upon* Tressels, 14.
by the help of a Pulley, 15.
fastneth it
with Cramp-irons, 16.
and marketh it out
with a Line, 17.
Then he frameth
the Walls *together*, 18.
and fastneth the great pieces
with Pins, 19.

unde cadunt *Assulæ*, 11.
& serrat *Serrâ*, 12.
ubi *Scobs*, 13.
decidit.
Post elevat
Tignum super *Canterios*, 14
ope *Trochleæ*,
affigit
Ansis, 16.
& lineat
Amussi, 17.
Tum compaginat
Parietes, 18.
& configit trabes
Clavis trabalibus, 19.

The Mason. LXIV. *Faber Murarius*



The Mason, 1.
layeth a Foundation,
and buildeth Walls, 2.
Either of Stones
which the Stone-digger
getteth out of the Quarry, 3.

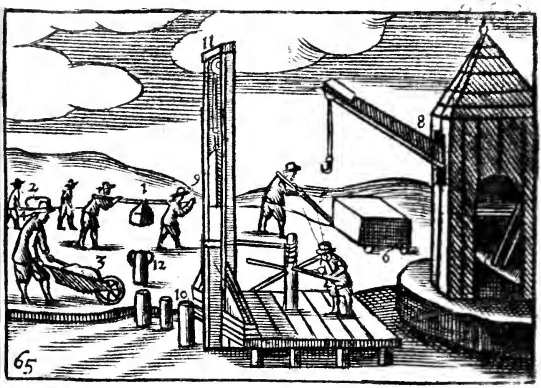
Faber Murarius, 1.
ponit *Fundamentum*,
& struit *Muros*, 2.
Sive è *Lapidibus*,
quos *Lapidarius*
eruit in *Lapicidina*, 3.

and

and the Stone-cutter, 4. *squareth by a* Rule, 5.
Or of Bricks, 6. *which are made* *of* Sand *and* Clay *steeped in water,* *and are burned with fire.*
Afterwards he plaistereth it with Lime, *by means of a* Trowel, 7. *and garnisheth it with* Rough-cast, 8.

& *Latomus*, 4. conquadrat ad *Normam*, 5.
Sive è *Lateribus*, 6. qui ex *Arena* & *Luto*, aquâ intritis formantur, & igne excoquuntur.
Dein crustat *Calce*, ope *Trullæ*, 7. & *Tectorio* vestit, 8.

Engines. LXV. *Machinæ.*



One can carry *much by thrusting* Wheel-barrow, 3. *fore him, having* Harness, 4. *hanged on his neck, as* *two can carry on a* Colestaff, 1. Hand-barrow, 2.

Quantum duo ferre possunt *Palanga*, 1. vel *Feretro*, 2. tantum potest unus, trudendo ante se *Pabonem*, 3. suspensâ à collo *Ærumnâ*, 4.

But he can do more that rolleth a Weight laid upon Rollers, 6. *with a* Leaver, 5.

A Wind-Beam, 7. *is a post, which is turned by going about it.*

A Crane, 8. *hath a* Hollow-wheel, *in which one walking, draweth weights out of a Ship, or letteth them down into a Ship.*

A Rammer, 9. *is used to fasten* Piles, 10. *it is lifted up with a Rope drawn by* Pullies, 11. *or with hands, if it have* handles, 12.

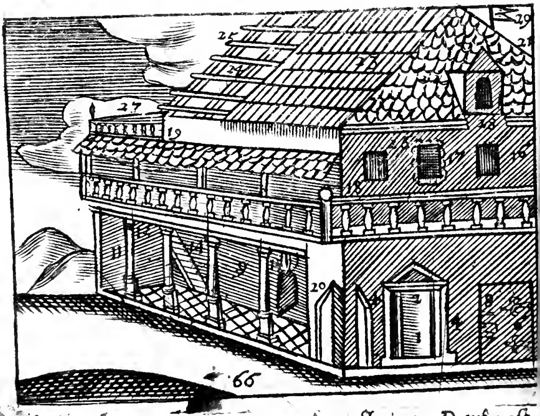
Plus autem potest qui mo lem, *Phalangis* (Cylindris) 6 impositam provolvit, *Vecte*, 5

Ergata, 7. est columella, quæ versatur circumeundo.

Geranium, 8. habet *Tympanum*, cui inambulans quis, pondera navi extrahit, aut in navem demittit.

Fistuca, 9. adhibetur ad pangendum *Sublicas*, 10. adtollitur Fune tracto per *Trochleas*, 11. vel manibus, si *ansas* habet, 12.

A House. LXVI. Domu[s]



The Porch, 1. *is before the* Door *of the* House

Ante *Januam Domus* est *Vestibulum*, 1.

Th

The Door *hath*
a Threshold, 3.
and a Lintel, 2.
and Posts, 4. *on both sides.*
The Hinges, 5.
are on the right hand,
upon which the Doors, 6. *hang,*
the Latch, 7.
and the Bolt, 8.
are on the left hand.
Before the House
is a Fore-court, 9.
with a Pavement
of square stones, 10.
born up with Pillars, 11.
in which is the Chapiter, 12.
and the Base, 13.
They go up into the
upper Stories by Greeses, 14.
and Winding-stairs, 15.
The Windows, 16.
appear on the outside;
and the Grates, 17.
the Galleries, 18.
the Water-tables, 19.
and Butteresses, 20.
to bear up the walls.
On the top is the Roof, 21.
covered with Tyles, 22.
or Shingles, 23.
which lie upon Laths, 24.
and these upon Rafters, 25.
The Eaves, 26.
adhere to the Roof.
The place without a Roof
is called an open Gallery, 27.
In the Roof are
Jettings out, 28.
and Pinnacles, 29.

Janua habet
Limen, 2.
& *Superliminare*, 3.
& utrinque *Postes*, 4.
A dextris sunt
Cardines, 5.
à quibus pendunt *Fores*, 6.
à sinistris *Claustrum*, 7.
aut *Pessulus*, 8.

Sub ædibus
est *Cavædium*, 9.
Pavimento
Tessellato, 10.
fulcitum *Columnis*, 11.
in quibus *Peristylium*, 12.
& *Basis*, 13.
Per *Scalas*, 14. ascenditur in
superiores contignationes
& *Cochlidia*, 15.
Extrinsecus apparent
Fenestræ, 16.
& *Cancelli* (clathra) 17.
Pergulæ, 18.
Suggrundia, 19.
& *Fulcra*, 20.
fulciendis muris.
In summo est *Tectum*, 21.
contectum *Imbricibus* (*tegulis*) 22.
vel *Scandulis*, 23.
quæ incumbunt *Tigillis*, 24.
hæc *Tignis*, 25.
Tecto adhæret
Stillicidium, 26.
Locus sine Tecto
dicitur *Subdiale*, 27.
In Tecto sunt
Meniana, 28.
& *Coronides*, 29.

A Mine. LXVII. *Metallifodina.*



Miners, 1.
go into the Grave, 2.
by a Stick, 3.
or by Ladders, 4.
with Lanthorns, 5.
and dig out the Oar *with a* Pick, 6.
which being put into Baskets, 7.
is drawn out with a Rope, 8.
by means of a Turn, 9.
and is carried
to the Melting-house, 10.
where it is forced with fire,
that the Metal *may run out*, 12.
the Dross, 11. *is thrown aside.*

Metalli fossores, 1.
ingrediuntur *Puteum fodinæ*, 2.
Bacillo. 3.
sive *Gradibus*, 4.
cum *Lucernis*, 5.
& effodiunt *Ligone*, 6.
terram Metallicam,
quæ imposita *Corbibus*, 7.
extrahitur *Fune*, 8.
ope *Machinæ tractoriæ*, 9.
& defertur
in *Ustrinam*, 10.
ubi igne urgetur,
ut profluat *Metallum*, 12.
Scoriæ, 11. seorsim abjiciuntur.

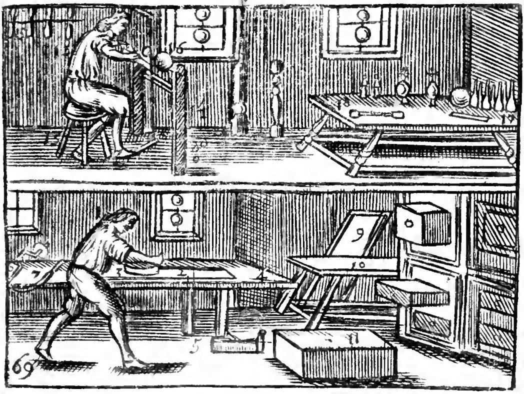
The Blackſmith. LXVIII. *Faber Ferrarius.*



The Blackſmith. 1.	*Faber ferrarius,* 1.
in his Smithy (*or* Forge) 2.	in *Uſtrina* (Fabricâ) 2.
bloweth the fire	inflat ignem
with a pair of Bellows, 3.	*Folle,* 3.
which he bloweth	quem adtollit
with his Feet, 4.	*Pede,* 4.
and ſo heateth the Iron :	atq; ita candefacit *Ferrum* :
And then he taketh it out	Deinde eximit
with the Tongs, 5.	*Forcipe,* 5.
layeth it upon the Anvile, 6.	imponit *Incudi,* 6.
and ſtriketh it	& cudit
with an Hammer, 7.	*Malleo,* 7.
where the ſparks, 8. *fly off.*	ubi *Strictura,* 8. exiliunt.
And thus are hammered out,	Et ſic excuduntur,
Nails, 9.	*Clavi,* 9.
Horſe-ſhoes, 10.	*Solea,* 10.
Cart-ſtrakes, 11.	*Canthi,* 11.
Chains, 12.	*Catenæ,* 12.
Plates, Locks *and* Keys,	*Laminæ, Seræ* cum *Clavibus,*
Hinges, *&c.*	*Cardines,* &c.
He quencheth hot Irons	Ferramenta candentia
in the Cool-trough.	reſtinguit in *Lacu.*

LXIX.

The Box-maker and the Turner. — *Scriniarius & Tornator.*

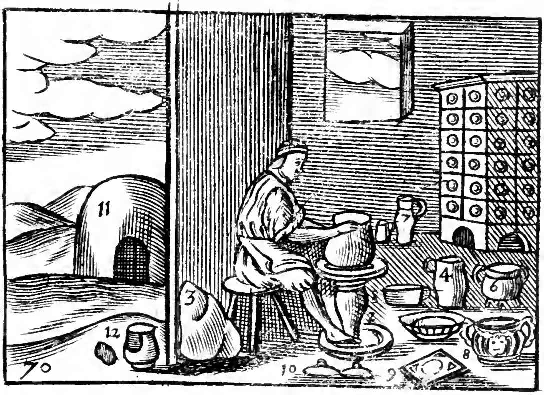


The Box-maker, 1.	*Arcularius*, 1.
smootheth hewen Boards, 2.	edolat *Asseres*, 2.
with a Plain, 3.	*Runcina*, 3.
upon a work-board, 4.	in *Tabula.* 4.
he maketh them very smooth	deplanat
with a little Plain, 5.	*Planula*, 5.
he boareth them thorow	perforat (terebrat)
with an Augre, 6.	*Terebra*, 6.
carveth them with a Knife, 7.	sculpit *Cultro*, 7.
fastneth them together	combinat
with Glew *and* Cramp-Irons, 8	*Glutine* & *Subscudibus*, 8.
and maketh Tables, 9.	& facit *Tabulas*, 9.
Boards, 10.	*Mensas*, 10.
Chests, 11. *&c.*	*Arcas* (Cistas) 11. &c.
The Turner, 12.	*Tornio*, 12.
sitting over the Treddle, 13.	sedens in *Insili*, 13.
turneth with a throw, 15.	tornat *Torno*, 15.

upon a Turner's Bench, 14.
Bowls, 16. Tops, 17.
Puppets, 18.
and ſuch like Turners Work.

ſuper *Scamno Tornatorio*, 14.
Globos, 16. *Conos*, 17.
Icunculas, 18.
& ſimilia *Torcumata*.

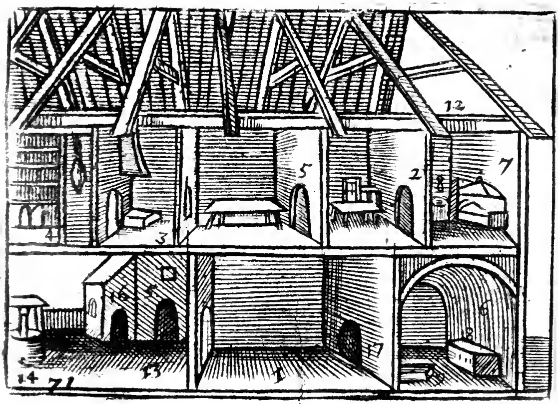
The Potter. LXX. *Figulus*.



The Potter, 1.
ſitting over a Wheel, 2.
maketh Pots, 4.
Pitchers, 5.
Pipkins, 6.
Platters, 7.
Pudding-pans, 8.
Juggs, 9.
Lids, 10, &c.
of Potters Clay, 3.
afterwards he baketh them
in an Oven, 11.
and glazeth them
with White Lead.
A broken Pot affordeth
Pot-ſheards, 12.

Figulus, 1.
ſedens ſuper *Rota*, 2.
format ex *Argilla*, 3.
Ollas, 4.
Urceos, 5.
Tripodes, 6.
Patinas, 7.
Vaſa teſtacea, 8.
Fidelias, 9.
Opercula, 10. &c.
poſtea excoquit
in *Furno*, 11.
& incruſtat
Lithargyro.
Fracta Olla dat
Teſtas, 12.

The Parts of a House. LXXI. *Partes Domus*



A House *is divided*
into inner Rooms,
such as are the Entry, 1.
the Stove, 2.
the Kitchen, 3.
the Buttery, 4.
the Dining Room, 5.
the Gallery, 6.
the Bed Chamber, 7.
with a Privy *made by it*, 8.
Baskets, 9.
are of use for carrying things to and fro,
and Chests, 10.
(*which are made fast with a* Key) 11. *for keeping them.*
The Floor *is under the* Roof, 12.
In the Yard, 13.
is a Well, 14.
a Stable, 15.

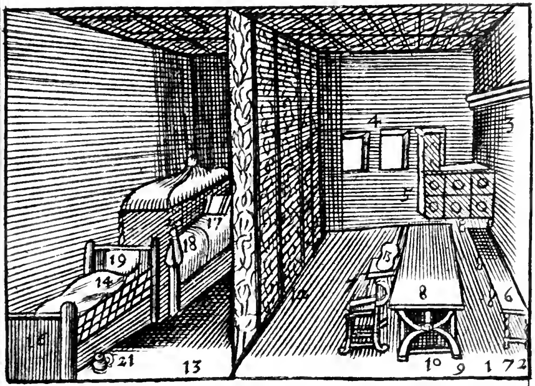
Domus distinguitur
in *Conclavia*,
ut sunt *Atrium*, 1.
Hypocaustum, 2.
Culina, 3.
Cella Penuaria, 4.
Cœnaculum, 5.
Camera, 6. *Cubiculum*, 7.
cum adstructo Secessu (*Latrina*) 8.
Corbes, 9.
inserviunt rebus transferendis,
Arcæ, 10.
(quæ *Clavæ*, 11. recluduntur) adservandis illis.
Sub Tecto, 12. est *Solum* (Pavimentum)
In *Area*, 13.
Puteus, 14.
Stabulum, 15.

And

and a Bath, 16.	cum *Balneo*, 16.
Under the House	Sub Domo
is the Cellar, 17.	eſt *Cella*, 17.

LXXII.

The Stove with the Bed-room.	*Hypocauſtum cum Dormitorio.*

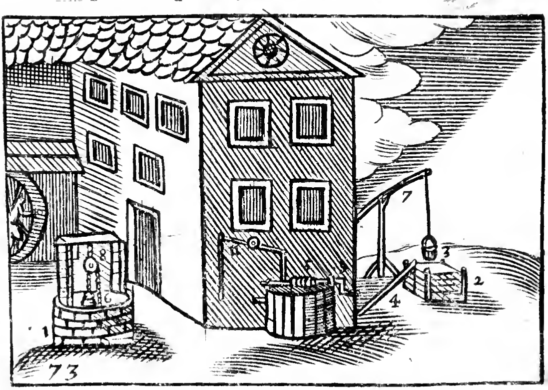


The Stove, 1.	*Hypocauſtum*, 1.
is beautified	ornatur
with an Arched Roof, 2.	*Laqueari*, 2.
and wainſcoted Walls, 3.	& *Parietibus tabulatis*, 3.
It is enlightned	Illuminatur
with Windows, 4.	*Feneſtris*, 4.
It is heated	Calefit
with an Oven, 5.	*Fornace*, 5.
Its Utenſils are	Ejus Utenſilia ſunt
Benches, 6.	*Scamna*, 6.
Stools, 7.	*Sellæ*, 7.
Tables, 8.	*Menſæ*, 8.
with Treſſels, 9.	cum *Fulcris*, 9.
Footſtools, 10.	ac *Scabellis*, 10.
and Cuſhions, 11.	& *Culcitris*, 11.

There are also Tapeſtries *hanged*, 12.
For ſoft lodging,
in a Sleeping-room, 13.
there is a Bed, 14.
ſpread on a Bed-ſtead, 15.
upon a Straw-pad, 16.
with Sheets, 17.
and Cover-lids, 18.
The Bolſter, 19.
is under ones head.
The Bed is covered
with a Conopy, 20.
A Chamber-pot, 21.
is for making water in.

Appenduntur etiam *Tapetes*, 12.
Pro levi cubatu,
in *Dormitorio*, 13.
eſt *Lectus*, (Cubile) 14.
ſtratus in *Sponda*, 15.
ſuper *Stramentum*, 16.
cum *Lodicibus*, 17.
& *Stragulis*, 18.
Cervical, 19.
eſt ſub capite.
Canopeo, 20.
Lectus tegitur
Matula, 21.
eſt veſicæ levandæ.

Wells. LXXIII. *Putei.*



Where Springs *are wanting*
Wells *are digged*, 1.
and they are compaſſed about
with a Brandrith, 2.
leſt any ſhould fall in.
Thence is water drawn

Ubi *Fontes* deficiunt,
effodiuntur *Putei*, 1.
& circumdantur
Crepidine, 2.
ne quis incidat.
Inde hauritur aqua

with

with Buckets, 3.	*Urnis (ſitulis)* 3.
hanging either at a Pole, 4.	pendentibus vel *Pertica*, 4.
or a Rope, 5.	vel *Fune*, 5.
or a Chain, 6.	vel *Catena*, 6.
and that either by a Swipe, 7.	idque aut *Tollenone*, 7.
or a Windle, 8.	aut *Girgillo*, 8.
or a Turn, 9.	aut *Cylindro*, 9.
with a Handle	*Manubriato*,
or a Wheel, 10.	aut *Rota* (tympano) 10.
or to conclude	aut denique
by a Pump, 11.	*Antlia*, 11.

The Bath. LXXIV. *Balneum.*



He that deſireth to be waſh'd	Qui lavari cupit
in cold water,	aquâ frigidâ,
goeth down into a River, 1.	deſcendit in *Fluvium*, 1.
In a Bathing-houſe, 2.	In *Balneario*, 2.
we waſh off the filth	abluimus *ſqualores*,
either ſitting in a Tub, 3.	ſive ſedentes in *Labro*, 3.
or going up	ſive condeſcentes
into the Hot-houſe, 4.	in *Sudatorium*, 4.

and

and we are rubbed	& defricamur
with a Pumice-ſtone, 6.	*Pumice*, 6.
or a Hair-cloth, 5.	aut *Cilicio*, 5.
In the Stripping-room, 7.	In *Apodyterio*, 7.
we put off our clothes,	Veſtes exuimus,
and have an Apron *tied about us*, 8.	& præcingimur *Caſtula* (Subligari) 8.
We cover our Head	Caput tegimus
with a Cap, 9.	*Pileolo*, 9.
and put our feet	& pedes imponimus
in a Baſon, 10.	*Pelluvio*, 10.
The Bath-woman, 11.	*Balneatrix*, 11.
reacheth water in a Bucket, 12.	miniſtrat aquam *Situla*, 12.
drawn out of the Trough, 13.	hauſtam ex *Alveo*, 13.
into which it runneth	in quem defluit
out of Pipes, 14.	è *Canalibus*, 14.
The Bath-keeper, 15.	*Balneator*, 15.
lanceth with a Lancet, 16.	ſcarificat *Scalpro*, 16.
and by applying	& applicando
Cupping-Glaſſes, 17.	*Cucurbitas*, 17.
he draweth the Blood	extrahit *Sanguinem*
betwixt the skin and the fleſh,	ſubcutaneum,
which he wipeth away	quem abſtergit
with a Spunge, 18.	*Spongiâ*.

The

The Barbers Shop. LXXV. *Tonſtrina.*



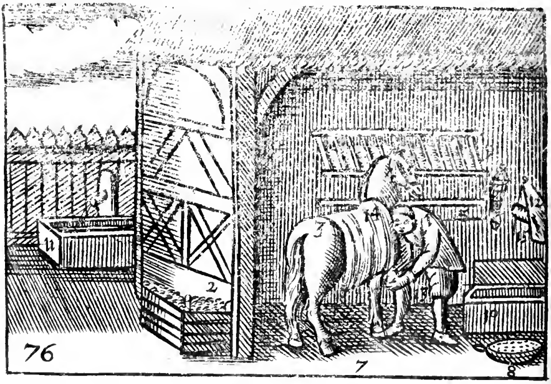
The Barber, 1.	*Tonſor*, 1.
n the Barbers-ſhop, 2.	in *Tonſtrina*, 2.
utteth off the Hair	tondet *Crines*
nd the Beard	& *Barbam*
vith a pair of Sizzars, 3.	*Forcipe*, 3.
r ſhaveth with a Razor,	vel radit *Novacula*,
which he taketh out of his Caſe, 4.	quam e *Theca*, 4. depromit,
And he waſheth one	Et lavat
ver a Baſon, 5.	ſuper *Pelvim*, 5.
vith Suds *running*	*Lixivio* defluente
ut of a Laver, 6.	è *Gutturnio*, 6.
nd alſo with Sope, 7.	ut & *Sapone*, 7.
nd wipeth him	& tergit
vith a Towel, 8.	*Linteo*, 8.
ombeth him with a Comb, 9.	pectit *Pectine*, 9.
nd curleth him	criſpat
vith a Criſping Iron, 10.	*Calamiſtro*, 10.
Sometimes he cutteth a Vein	Interdum Venam ſecat
vith a Pen-knife, 11.	*Scalpello*, 11.
where the Blood ſpirteth out, 12.	ubi Sanguis propullulat, 12.

The

The Chirurgeon *cureth* Wounds.

Chirurgus curat *Vulnera.*

The Stable. LXXVI. *Equile.*



The Horſe-keeper, 1. *cleanſeth the* Stable *from* Dung, 2.
He tyeth a Horſe, 3. *with a* Halter, 4. *to the* Manger, 5. *or if he be apt to bite, he maketh him faſt with a* Muzzel, 6.
Then he ſtreweth Litter, 7. *under him.*
He winnoweth Oats *with a* Van, 8. *(the Provender being mixt with Chaff, and taken out of a Cheſt,)* 10. *and feedeth the Horſe with them, as alſo with* Hay, 9.

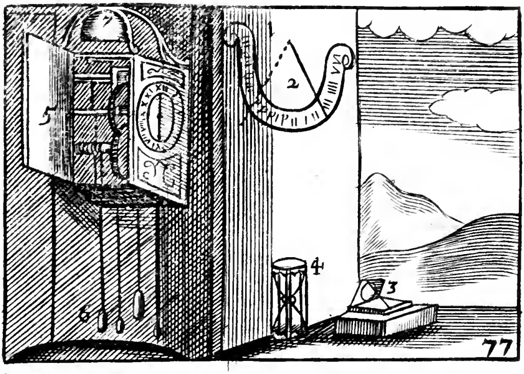
Stabularius (Equiſo) 1. purgat à *Fimo,* 2. *Stabulum.*
Alligat *Equum,* 3. *Capiſtro,* 4. ad *Præſepe,* 5. aut ſi mordax ſit, conſtringit *Fiſcella,* 6.
Deinde ſubſternit *Stramenta,* 7.
Avenam ventilat Vanno, 8. (Paleis mixta ac deprompta, è *Ciſta Pabulatoria)* 10. eâque paſcit equum, ut & *Fæno,* 9.

After-

Afterwards he leadeth him to the Watering-trough, 11. *to water.*
Then he rubbeth him with a Cloth, 12. *combeth him with a* Curry-comb, 15. *covereth him with an* Houſing cloth, 14. *and looketh upon his* Hoofs, *whether the* Shoes, 13. *be faſt with the* Nails.

Poſtea aquatum ducit ad *Aquarium*, 11.
Tum detergit *Panno*, 12. depectit *Strigili*, 15. inſternit *Gauſape*, 14. & *Soleas* inſpicit, an *Calcei ferrei*, 13. firmis *Clavis* hæreant.

Dials, LXXVII. Horologia.



A Dial *neaſureth Hours.*
A Sun-Dial, 1. *ſheweth by the ſhadow f the* Clock, 2. *vhat a Clock it is; ither on a Wall, r a* Compaſs, 3.
An Hour-glaſs, 4.

Horologium dimetitur Horas.
Solarium, 1. oſtendit umbrâ *Gnomonis*, 2. quota ſit *Hora*; ſive in Pariete, ſive in *Pyxide Magnetica*, 3.
Clepſydra, 4.

ſheweth

sheweth the four parts of an hour by the running of Sand, *heretofore of water.*
A Clock, 5. *numbereth also the Hours of the Night, by the turning of the Wheels, the greatest whereof is drawn by a* Weight, 6. *and draweth the rest.*
Then either the Bell, 7. *by its sound, being struck on by the* Hammer *or the* Hand, 8. *without, by its motion about sheweth the hour.*

ostendit partes horæ quatuor, fluxu *Arenæ*, olim aquæ.
Automaton, 5. numerat etiam Nocturnas Horas, circulatione Rotarum, quarum maxima trahitur à *Pondere*, 6. & trahit cæteras.
Tum horam indicat, vel *Campana*, 7. sonitu suo percussa à *Malleolo* vel extra *Index*, 8. Circutione sua.

The Picture. LXXVIII. *Pictura.*



Pictures, 1. *delight the Eyes and adorn Rooms.*
The Painter, 2. *painteth an* Image

Pictura, 1. oblectant Oculos, & ornant conclavia.
Pictor, 2. pingit *Effigiem*

with

with a Pencil, 3.
'*n a* Table, 4.
ipon a Case-frame, 5.
iolding his Pollet, 6. *in his*
eft hand,
n which are the Paints
ohich the boy, 7. *ground on a*
Iarble.
The Carver,
nd Statuary
arve Statues, 8.
f Wood and Stone.
The Graver
nd the Cutter
rave Shapes, 10.
nd Characters
vith a Graving Chesil, 9.
n Wood, Brass,
nd other Metals.

Penicilio, 3.
in *Tabula*, 4.
super *Pluteo*, 5.
sinistra tenens
Orbem Pictorium, 6.
in quo *Pigmenta*
quæ terebantur à puero, 7.
in *marmore*.
Sculptor,
& *Statuarius*
exsculpunt *Statuas*, 8.
è Ligno & Lapide,
Cœlator
& *Scalptor* insculpit
Æri, Ligno,
aliisque Metallis,
Figuras, 10,
& *Characteres*,
Cœlo, 9.

Looking-Glasses. LXXIX. *Specularia.*



Looking-glasses, 1.

Specula, 1.

are provided, that Men may see themselves.
Spactacles, 2.
that he may see better, who hath a weak sight.
Things afar off are seen in a Perspective Glass, 3.
as things near at hand.
A Flea *appeareth in a multiplying-glass,* 4.
like a little Hog.
The Rays of the Sun, burn wood through a Burning-glass, 5.

parantur, ut homines intueantur seipsos.
Perspicilla, 2.
ut acrius cernat, qui habet visum debilem.
Per *Telescopium* videntur remota ut proxima.
In *Microscopio*, 4. pulex apparet ut Porcellus.
Radii Solis accendunt ligna per *Vitrum urens*, 5.

The Cooper. LXXX. *Vietor.*



The Cooper, 1.
having an Apron, 2. *tied about him,*
maketh Hoops *of* Hasel-rods, 3.
upon a cutting-block, 4.
with a Spoke-Shave, 5.

Vietor, 1.
amictus *Præcinctorio*, 2.
facit è *Virgis Colurnis*, 3.
super *Stellam incisoriam*, 4.
Scalpro bimanubriato, 5.

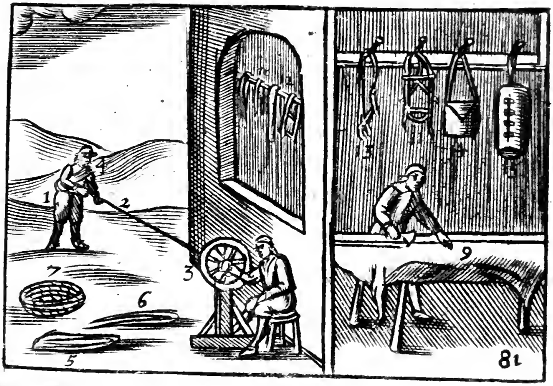
and

and Lags, 6. *of* Timber.
He maketh Hogs-heads, 7.
and Pipes, 8.
with two Heads;
and Tubs, 9.
Soes, 10.
Flaskets, 11.
Buckets, 12.
with one Bottom of Lags.
Then he bindeth them
with Hoops, 13.
which he tyeth fast
with small Twigs, 15.
by means of a Cramp-iron, 14.
and he fitteth them on
with a Mallet, 16.
and a Driver, 17.

Circulos, & ex ligno *Assulas*, 6.
Ex *Assulis* conficit *Dolia*, 7.
& *Cupas*, 8.
Fundo bino;
tum *Lacus*, 9.
Labra, 10.
Pitynas, 11.
& *Situlas*, 12.
fundo uno.
Postea vincit
Circulis, 13.
quos ligat
ope *Falcis vietoriæ*, 14.
Viminibus, 15.
& aptat
Tudite, 16.
ac *Trudicula*, 17.

LXXXI.

The Roper, and the Cordwainer. — *Restio, & Lorarius.*



The Roper, 1.

Restio, 1.

twisteth Cords, 2.	contorquet *Funes*, 2.
of Tow, *or* Hemp, 4.	agitatione
(which he wrappeth about himself)	*Rotulæ*, 3.
by the turning of a Wheel, 3.	è *Stupa*, 4. vel *Cannabi*,
	quam sibi circumdat.
Thus are made,	Sic fiunt,
first Cords, 5.	primò *Funiculi*, 5.
then Ropes, 6.	tum *Restes*, 6.
and at last Cables, 7.	tandem *Rudentes*, 7.
The Cord-wainer, 8.	*Lorarius*, 8.
cutteth great Thongs, 10.	scindit de *corio bubulo*, 9.
Bridles, 11.	*Loramenta*, 10.
Girdles, 12.	*Frena*, 11.
Sword-Belts, 13.	*Cingula*, 12.
Pouches, 14.	*Baltheos*, 13.
Port-mantles, 15. &c.	*Crumenas*, 14.
out of a Beast-hide, 9.	*Hippoperas*, 15. *&c.*

The Traveller. LXXXII. *Viator.*



A Traveller, 1.	*Viator*, 1.
beareth on his shoulders	portat humeris

in

in a Budget, 2.
those things
which his Satchel, 3.
or Pouch, 4. *cannot hold.*
He is covered
with a Cloak, 5.
He holdeth a Staff, 6. *in his Hand*
wherewith to bear up himself:
He hath need of
Provision for the way,
as also of a pleasant
Companion, 7.
Let him not forsake the High-road, 9. *for a* Foot-way, 8.
unless it be a beaten Path.
By-ways, 10.
and places where two ways meet, 11.
deceive, and lead men aside
into Uneven places, 12.
so do not By-paths, 13.
and Cross-ways, 14.
Let him therefore enquire
of those he meeteth, 15.
which way he must go;
and let him take heed
of Robbers, 16.
as in the way, so also
in the Inn, 17.
where he lodgeth all Night.

in *Bulga*, 2.
quæ non capit
Funda, 3.
vel *Marsupium*, 4.
Tegitur
Lacernâ, 5.
Manu tenet *Baculum*, 6.
quo se fulciat.
Opus habet
Viatico,
ut & fido & facundo
Comite, 7.
Propter *Semitam*, 8. nisi sit *Callis tritus*, non deserat
Viam Regiam, 9.
Avia, 10.
& *Bivia*, 11.
fallunt & seducunt,
in *Salebras*, 12.
non æquè *Tramites*, 13.
& *Compita*, 14.
Sciscitet igitur
obvios, 15.
quà sit eundem;
& caveat
Prædones, 16.
ut in viâ, sic etiam
in *Diversorio*, 17.
ubi pernoctat.

The Horſe-man. LXXXIII. *Eques.*



The Horſe-man, 1.
ſetteth a Saddle, 3.
on his Horſe, 2.
and girdeth it on
with a Girth, 4.
He layeth a Saddle-cloth, 5.
alſo upon him.
He decketh him with Trappings, *a* Fore-ſtall, 6.
a Breaſt-cloth, 7.
and a Crupper, 8.
Then he getteth upon
his Horſe, putteth his feet
into the Stirrops, 9.
taketh the Bridle-rein, 10. 11.
in his left hand, wherewith he
guideth and holdeth the Horſe.
Then he putteth to
his Spurs, 12.

Eques, 1.
imponit *Equo*, 2.
Ephippium, 3.
idque ſuccingit
Cingulo, 4.
Inſternit etiam *Dorſuale*, 5.

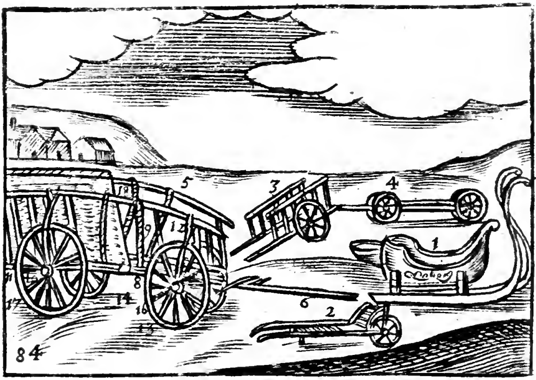
Ornat eum *Phaleris*,
Frontali, 6.
Antilena, 7.
& *Poſtilena*, 8.
Deinde inſilit in
Equum, indit pedes
Stapedibus, 9.
ſiniſtrâ capeſſit *Lorum* (habenam) 10. *Freni*, 11. quo
Equum flectit, & retinet.
Tum admovet
Calcaria, 12.

and

and ſetteth him on with a Switch, 13.
and holdeth him in with a Muſrol, 14.
The Holſters, 15.
hang down from the Pummel *of the* Saddle, 16.
in which the Piſtols, 17. *are put.*
The Rider is clad in a ſhort Coat, 18.
his Cloak *being tyed behind him,* 19.
A Poſt, 20.
is carried on Horſeback a full Gallop.

incitatque *Virgula*, 13.
& coërcet *Poſtomide*, 14.
Bulgæ, 15.
pendent ex *Apice Ephippii*, 16.
quibus inſeruntur *Sclopi*, 17.
Ipſe Eques induitur *Chlamyde*, 18.
Lacerna à tergo revincta, 19.
Veredarius, 20.
curſim Equo fertur.

Carriages. LXXXIV. *Vehicula.*



We are carried on a Sled, 1.
over Snow and Ice.
A Carriage with one Wheel, is called a Wheel-barrow, 2.

Trahâ, 1. vehimur
ſuper Nivibus & Glacie.
Vehiculum uni Rotum, dicitur *Pabo*, 2.

with two Wheels, a Cart, 3.	birotum *Carrus*, 3.
with four Wheels, a Wagon,	quadrirotum *Currus*,
which is either	qui vel
a Timber-wagon, 4.	*Sarracum*, 4.
or a Load-wagon, 5.	vel *Plauſtrum*, 5.
The parts of the Wagon are,	Partes Currûs ſunt,
the Neep (*or* draught-tree) 6.	*Temo*, 6.
the Beam, 7.	*Jugum*, 7.
the Bottom, 8.	*Compages*, 8.
and the Sides, 9.	*Spondæ*, 9.
Then the Axle-trees, 10.	Tum *Axes*, 10.
about which the Wheels *run,*	circa quos currunt *Rotæ*,
the Lin-pins, 11.	præfixis *Paxillis*, 11.
and Axletree-ſtaves, 12. *being faſtned before them.*	& *Obicibus*, 12.
The Nave, 13. *is the groundfaſt of the* Wheel, 14.	Baſis *Rotæ*, 13. eſt *Modiolus*, 14.
from which come	ex quo prodeunt
twelve Spokes, 15.	duodecim *Radii*, 15.
The Ring *encompaſſeth theſe,*	Hos ambit *Orbile*,
which is made	compoſitum
of ſix Fellows, 16.	è ſex *Abſidibus*, 16.
and as many Strakes, 17.	& totidem *Canthis*, 17.
Hampiers *and* Hurdles, 18. *are ſet in a Wagon.*	Currui imponuntur *Corbes* & *Crates*, 18.

LXXXV.

Carrying to and fro. *Vectura.*



The Coach-man, 1.	*Auriga*, 1.
joineth a Horse fit to match a Saddle-horse, 2, 3.	jungit *Parippum*, 2. *Sellario*, 3.
to the Coach-tree,	ad *Temonem*,
with Thongs *or* Chains, 5. *hanging down from the* Collar, 4.	de *Helcio*, 4. dependentibus *Loris* vel *Catenis*, 5.
Then he sitteth upon the Saddle-horse,	Deinde insidet *Sellario*,
and driveth those that go before him, 6.	agit ante se antecessores, 6.
with a Whip, 7.	*Scuticâ*, 7.
and guideth them	& flectit
with a String, 8.	*Funibus*, 8.
He greaseth the Axle-tree	Axem
with Axle-tree grease	unguit
out of a Grease-pot, 9.	ex *vase unguentario*, 9. *Axungiâ*,
and stoppeth the wheel	& inhibet rotam
with a Trigen,	

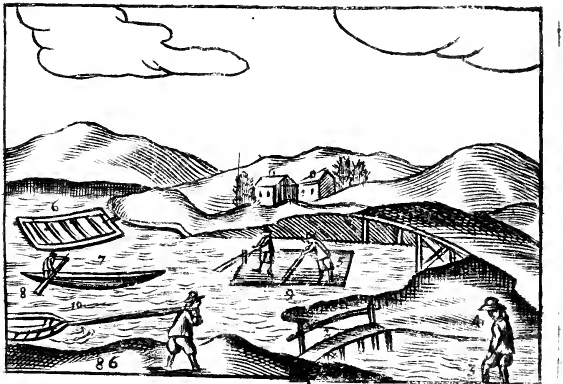
in

in a steep descent.
And thus the Coach is driven along the Wheel-ruts, 11.
Great Persons *are carryed* with six Horses, 12.
by two Coachmen,
in a Hanging-wagon,
which is called
a Coach, 13.
Others with two Horses, 14.
in a Chariot, 15.
Horse Litters, 16, 17.
are carried by two Horses
They use Pack-horses
instead of Wagons,
through Hills that are not passable.

in præcipiti descensu.
Et sic aurigatur
per *Orbitas*, 11.
Magnates vehuntur
Sejugibus, 12.
duobus *Rhedariis*,
Curru pensili,
qui vocatur
Carpentum (Pilentum) 13.
Alii *Bijugibus*, 14.
Essedo, 15.
Arceræ, 16. & *Lacticæ*, 17.
portantur à duobus Equis.
Per invios Montes
utuntur,
loco Curruum,
jumentis Clitellariis, 18.

LXXXVI.

Passing over Waters — *Transitus Aquarum.*



Lest he that is to pass over a River should be wet,

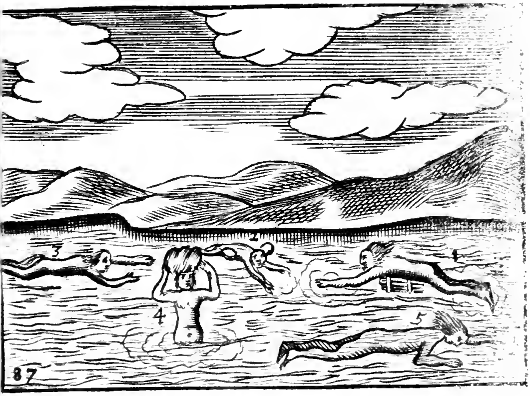
Trajecturus flumen ne madefiat excogitati sunt,
Bridges

Bridges, 1.
ere invented for Carriages,
nd Foot-bridges, 2.
r Foot-men.
If a River
ive a Foord, 3.
is waded over, 4.
Flotes, 5. *also are made of*
imber pinned together;
Ferry-boats, 6.
planks laid close together,
r fear they should receive wa-
er.
Besides Scullers, 7.
re made, which are rowed
ith an Oar, 8.
Pole, 9.
haled
ith an Haling-rope, 10.

Pontes, 1.
pro Vehiculis,
& *Ponticuli,* 2.
pro Peditibus.
Si Flumen
habet *Vadum,* 3.
vadatur, 4.
Struuntur etiam *Rates,* 5.
ex compactis tignis;
vel *Pontones,* 6.
ex trabibus consolidatis,
ne aquam excipiant.

Porrò fabricantur
Lintres (Lembi) 7.
qui aguntur *Remo,* 8.
vel *Conto,* 9.
aut trahuntur
Remulco, 10.

Swimming. LXXXVII. *Natatus.*



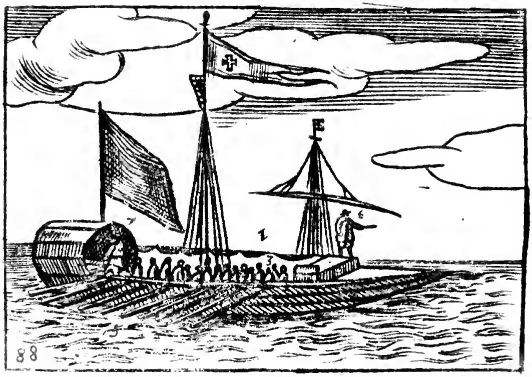
Men are wont also
to swim over Waters

Solent etiam
tranare aquas,

upon a bundle of flags, 1.
and besides upon blown Beast-bladders, 2.
and after, by throwing their Hands *and* Feet, 3. *abroad.*
At last they learned to tread the water, 4.
being plunged up to the girdle-stead, and carrying their Clothes upon their head.
A Diver, 5.
can swim also under the water like a Fish.

super *scirpeum fascem,* 1.
porrò super inflatas *boum Vesicas,* 2.
deinde, liberè jactatu, *Manuum Pedumque,* 3.
Tandem didicerunt *calcare aquam,* 4.
cingulo tenus immersi, & vestes supra caput gestando.
Urinator, 5.
etiam natare potest sub aquâ, ut Piscis.

A Galley. LXXXVIII. *Navis actuaria.*



A Ship *furnished with Oars,* 1.
is a Barge, 2.
or a Foyst, &c.
in which the Rowers, 3.

Navis instructa Remis, 1.
est *Uniremis,* 2.
vel *Biremis, &c.*
in quâ *Remiges,* 3.

sitting

ſitting on Seats, 4.
by the Oar-rings,
Row, 5. *by ſtriking the water with the* Oars.

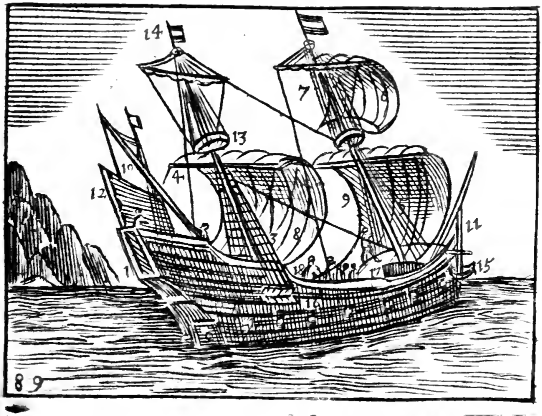
The Ship-maſter, 6.
ſtanding in the Fore-Caſtle,
and the Steers-man, 7.
ſitting at the Stern,
and holding the Rudder, 8.
ſteer the Veſſel.

conſidentes per *Tranſtra*, 4.
ad *Scalmos*,
aquam *Remis* pellendo, remigant, 5.

Proreta, 6.
ſtans in *Prora*,
& *Gubernator*, 7.
ſedens in *Puppi*,
tenenſque *Clavum*, 8.
gubernant *Navigium*.

LXXXIX.

A Merchant-Ship. *Navis oneraria.*



A Ship, 1.
is driven onward,
not by Oars, but
by the only force of the Winds.

In it is a Maſt, 2. *ſet up,*
faſtned with Shrowds, 3.
on all ſides to the main-chains

Navigium, 1.
impellitur,
non remis, ſed
ſolâ vi Ventorum.

In illo erigitur *Malus*, 2.
undique ad *Oras Navis Funibus*, 3. firmatus

to which the Sail-yards, 4. *are tied*, *and the* Sails, 5. *to these*, *which are spread open*, 6. *to the wind*,
and are hoysed by Bowlings, 7.
The Sails are
the Main-Sail, 8.
the Trinket, *or* Fore-sail, 9.
the Misen-Sail *or* Poop-sail, 10.
The Beak, 11.
is in the Fore-deck.
The Ancient, 12. *placed in the* Stern.
On the Mast
is the Fore-top, 13.
the Watch-tower *of the Ship*,
and over the Fore-top
a Vane, 14.
to shew which way the Wind standeth.
The ship is stayed
with an Anchor, 15.
The depth is fathomed
with a Plummet, 16.
Passengers walk up and down
the Decks, 17.
The Sea men run to and fro
through the Hatches, 18.
And thus, even Seas
are passed over.

cui anneĉtuntur *Antennæ*, 4. his, *Vela*, 5. quæ ad Ventum expanduntur, 6.
& *Versoriis*, 7. versantur.
Vela sunt
Artemon, 8.
Dolon, 9.
& *Epidromus*, 10.
In *Prora* est
Rostrum, 11.
In *Puppi*, *Signum* (vexillum) 12. ponitur.
In Malo
est *Corbis*, 13.
Navis *Specula*,
& supra *Galoam*
Aplustre, 14.
Ventorum Index.
Anchorâ, 15.
Navis sistitur.
Bolide, 16.
profunditas exploratur.
Navigantes deambulant
in *Tabulato*, 17.
Nautæ cursitant
per *Foros*, 18.
Atque ita, etiam Maria, trajiciuntur.

Ship-

Ship-wreck. XC. *Naufragium.*



When a Storm, 1.
ariseth on a sudden,
they strike Sail, 2.
lest the Ship should be dashed against Rocks, 3. *or light upon* Shelves, 4.

If they cannot hinder her, they suffer Ship-wreck, 5.

And then the Men, the Wares, *and all things are miserably lost.*

Nor doth the Sheat-anchor, 6. *being cast with a* Cable, *do any good.*

Some escape,
either on a Plank, 7.
and by swimming,
or in the Boat, 8.

Part of the Wares, with the dead folks, is carried out of the Sea, 9. *upon the Shoars.*

Cum *Procella*, 1.
repentè oritur,
contrahunt *Vela*, 2.
ne Navis ad *Scopulos*, 3. allidatur, aut in *Brevia* (Syrtes) 4. incidat.

Si non possunt prohibere, patiuntur *Naufragium*, 5.

Tum miserabiliter pereunt Homines, *Merces*, omnia.

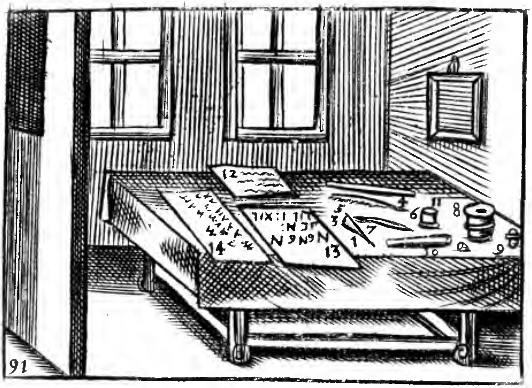
Neque hic quidquam juvat *Sacra anchora*, 6. *Rudenti* jacta.

Quidam evadunt,
vel *tabula*, 7.
ac enatando,
vel *Scapha*, 8.

Pars Mercium
cum mortuis
à *Mari*, 9. in littora defertur.

Writing.

Writing. XCI. *Ars Scriptoria.*



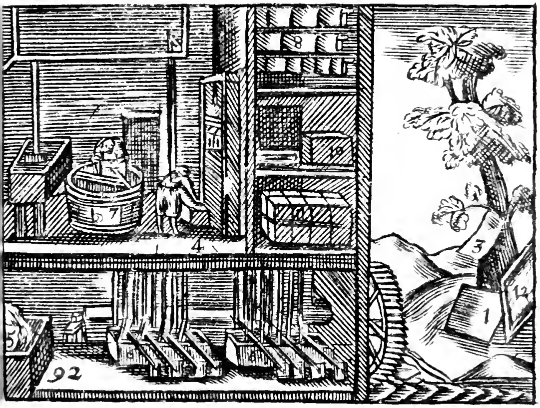
The Ancients writ
in Tables done over with wax
with a brazen Poitrel, 1.
with the sharp end, 2.
whereof letters were engraven
and rubbed out again with the broad end, 3.
Afterwards
they writ Letters
with a small Reed, 4.
We use a Goose-quil, 5.
the Stem, *6.*
of which we make
with a Pen-knife, 7.
then we dip the Neb
in an Ink-horn, 8.
which is stopped
with a Stopple, 9.
and we put our Pens
into a Pennar, 10.
We dry a Writing

Veteres scribebant
in *Tabellis ceratis*
æneo *Stilo*, 1.
cujus parte cuspidata, 2.
exarabantur literæ, planâ, 3.
verò rursum obliterabantur.

Deinde
Literas pingebant
subtili Calamo, 4.
Nos utimur *Anserina Penna*, 5. cujus *Caulem, 6.*
temperamus
Scalpello, 7.
tum intingimus *Crenam*
in *Atramentario*, 8
quod obstruitur
Operculo, 9.
& *Pennas* recondimus
in *Calamario*, 10.
Scripturam siccamus

with Blotting-paper,	*Chartâ bibulâ*,
or Calis-sand	vel *Arenâ scriptoriâ*,
out of a Sandbox, 11.	ex *Theca Pulveraria*, 11:
And we indeed	Et nos quidem,
write from the left hand	scribimus à sinistra
towards the right, 12.	dextrorsum, 12.
the Hebrews	*Hebræi*
from the right hand	à dextrâ
towards the left, 13.	sinistrorsum, 13.
the Chinois *and other* Indians,	*Chinenses* & *Indi* alii,
from the top downwards, 14.	à summo deorsum, 14.

Paper. XCII. *Papyrus*.

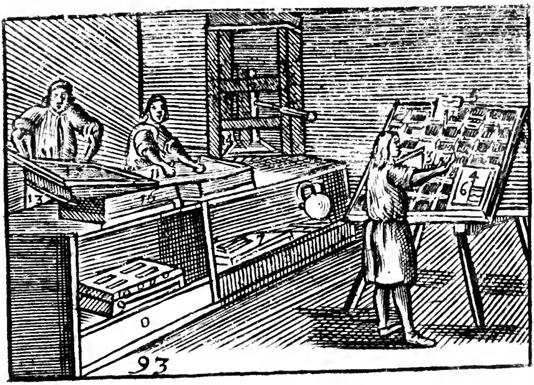


The Ancients used	Veteres utebantur
eech Boards, 1.	*Tabulis Faginis*, 1.
Leaves, 2.	aut *Foliis*, 2.
also Barks, 3. *of* Trees;	ut & *Libris*, 3. *Arborum*;
ecially	præsertim
an Egyptian Shrub,	Arbusculæ Ægyptiæ,
hich was called Papyrus.	cui nomen erat *Papyrus*.
Now Paper *is in use*,	Nunc est in usu *Charta*,
hich the Paper maker	quam *Chartopæus*,

maketh in a Paper-mill, 4.
of Linen rags, 5.
stamped to Mash, 6.
which being taken up in Frames, 7.
he spreadeth into Sheets, 8.
and setteth them in the Air that they may be dryed.
Twenty five of these make a Quire, 9.
twenty Quires a Ream, 10.
and ten of these a Bale of Paper, 11.
That which is to last long is written on Parchment, 12.

in *mola Papyracea*, 4. conficit
è *Linteis vetustis*, 5.
in *Pulmentum* contusis, 6.
quod *Normulis* haustum, 7.
diducit in *Plagulas*, 8.
aerique exponit,
ut siccentur.
Harum XXV.
faciunt *Scapum*, 9.
XX Scapi *Volumen minus*, 10.
horum X.
Volumen majus, 11.
Diu duraturum
scribitur in *Membrana*, 12.

Printing. XCIII. *Typographia.*



The Printer *hath*
Copper Letters
in a great number
put into Boxes, 5.
The Compositor, 1.

Typographus, habet
Æneos Typos
magno numero distributos
per *Loculamenta*, 5.
Typotheta, 1.

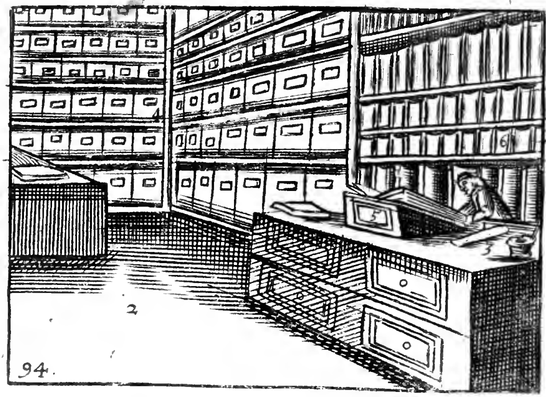
taketh

taketh them out one by one,
and (according to the Copy,
which he hath fastned
before him in a Visorum, 2.)
composeth words
in a Composing-stick, 3.
till a Line *be made*;
he putteth these in a Gally, 4.
till a Page, *6. be made,*
and these again in a Form, 7.
and he locketh them up
in Iron Chases, 8.
with Coyns, 9.
lest they should drop out,
and putteth them under
the Press, 10.
Then the Press-man
beateth it over
with Printers Ink,
by means of Balls, 11.
spreadeth upon it the Papers
put in the Frisket, 12.
which being put
under the Spindle, 14.
on the Coffin, 13.
and pressed down with a
Bar, 15.
he maketh to take impression.

eximit illos singulatim,
& componit
(secundum *Exemplar*,
quod *Retinaculo*, 2.
sibi præfixum habet) verba
Gnomone, 3.
donec fiat *versus*;
hos indit *Formæ*, 4.
donec fiat *Pagina*, 6.
has iterum *Tabulâ compositoriâ*, 7. eosque coarctat
Marginibus ferreis, 8.
ope *Cochlearum*, 9.
ne dilabantur,
ac subjicit
Prelo, 10.
Tum *Impressor*
ope *Pilarum*, 11. illinit
Atramento impressorio:
superimponit inditas *Operculo*, 12. Chartas.
quas, in *Tigello*, 13.
subditas *Trocleæ*, 14.
& *Suculâ*, 15. impressas
facit typos imbibere.

XCIV.

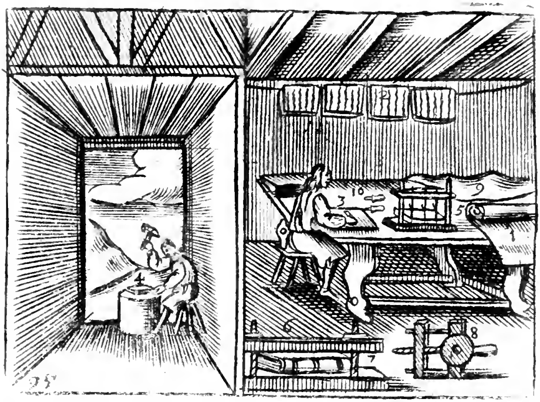
The Bookſellers Shop. *Bibliopolium.*



The Bookſeller, 1.
ſelleth Books
in a Bookſellers Shop, 2.
of which he writeth
a Catalogue, 3.
The Books are placed
on Shelves, 4.
and are laid open for uſe upon
a Desk, 5.
A Multitude of Books
is called a Library, 6.

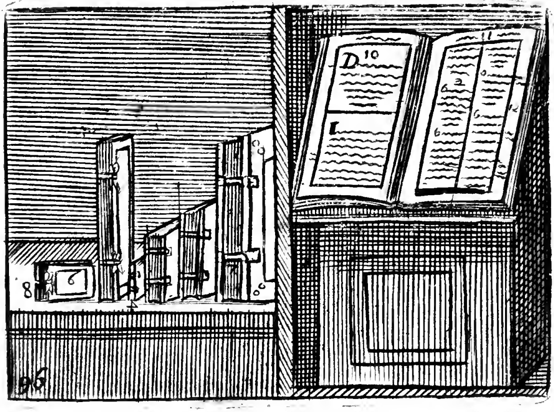
Bibliopola, 1.
vendit Libros
in *Bibliopolio*, 2.
quorum conſcribit
Catalogum, 3.
Libri diſponuntur
per *Repoſitoria*, 4.
& ad uſum, ſuper
Pluteum, 5. exponuntur.
Multitudo Librorum
vocatur *Bibliotheca*, 6.

The Book-binder. XCV. *Bibliopegus.*



In times past they glewed	Olim agglutinabant
Paper to Paper,	Chartam Chartæ,
and rolled them up together	convolvebantque eas
into one Roll, 1.	in unum *Volumen*, 1.
At this day	Hodiè
the Book-binder	compingit Libros
bindeth Books,	*Compactor*,
whilst he wipeth, 2.	dum Chartas *aquâ Glutinosâ*
over Papers steept in Gum-water, *and then foldeth them together,* 3.	maceratas, terget, 2. deinde complicat, 3.
beateth with a hammer, 4.	malleat, 4.
then stitcheth them up, 5.	tum consuit, 5.
presseth them in a Press, 6.	comprimit *Prelo*, 6.
which hath two Screws, 7.	quod habet duos *Cochleas*, 7.
glueth them on the back,	dorso conglutinat,
cutteth off the edges	rotundo *Cultro*, 8.
with a round knife, 8.	demarginat,
and at last covereth them	tandem
with Parchment *or* Leather, 9.	*Membranâ* vel *Corio*, 9.
maketh them handsome,	vestit, efformat,
and setteth on Clasps, 10.	& affigit *Uncinulos*, 10.

A Book. XCVI. *Liber.*



A Book,
as to its outward shape,
is either in Folio, 1.
or in Quarto, 2.
in Octavo, 3.
in Duodecimo, 4. *either*
made to open side-wise, 5.
or Long-wise, 6.
with Brazen Clasps, 7.
or Strings, 8.
and Square-bosses, 9.
Within are Leaves, 10.
with two Pages,
sometimes divided with Columns, 11.
and Marginal Notes, 12.

Liber,
quoad formam exteriorem,
est vel in *Folio*, 1.
vel in *Quarto*, 2.
in *Octavo*, 3.
in *Duodecimo*, 4. vel
Columnatus, 5.
vel *Linguatus*, 6.
cum *Clausuris Æneis*, 7.
vel *Ligulis*, 8.
& *Bullis angularibus*, 9.
Intùs sunt *Folia*, 10.
duabus *Paginis*,
aliquando *Columnis* divisa, 11.
cumq; *Notis Marginalibus*, 12.

A School.

A School. XCVII. *Schola.*



A School, 1.
is a Shop, in which
Young Wits
are fashion'd to vertue, and
it is distinguished into Forms.
The Master, 2.
sitteth in a Chair, 3.
the Scholars, 4.
in Forms, 5.
he teacheth, they learn.
Some things
are writ down before them
with Chalk *on a* Table, 6.
Some sit
at a Table, and write, 7.
he mendeth their Faults, 8.
Some stand and rehearse things
committed to memory, 9.
Some talk together, 10. *and*
behave themselves wantonly
and carelesly;

Schola, 1.
est Officina, in quâ
Novelli Animi
ad virtutem formantur,
& distinguitur in *Classes.*
Præceptor, 2.
sedet in *Cathedra,* 3.
Discipuli, 4.
in *Subselliis,* 5.
ille docet, hi discunt:
Quædam
præscribuntur illis
Cretâ in *Tabella,* 6.
Quidam sedent
ad Mensam, & scribunt, 7
ipse corrigit, 8. Mendas.
Quidam stant, & recitant
memoriæ mandata, 9.
Quidam confabulantur, 10.
ac gerunt se petulantes,
& negligentes;

these are chastised
with a Ferrula, 11.
and a Rod, 12.

hi castigantur
Ferulâ (baculo) 11.
& *Virgâ*, 12.

The Study. XCVIII. *Museum.*



The Study, 1.
is a place where a Student, 2.
apart from Men,
sitteth alone,
addicted to his Studies,
whilst he readeth Books, 3.
which being within his reach
he layeth open upon a Desk, 4.
and picketh all the best things
out of them
into his own Manual, 5.
or marketh them in them
with a dash, 6.
or a little star, 7.
in the Margent.
Being to sit up late,

Museum, 1.
est locus ubi Studiosus, 2.
secretus ab hominibus,
solus sedet,
Studiis deditus,
dum lectitat *Libros*, 3.
quos penes se
super *Pluteum*, 4. exponit,
& ex illis
in *Manuale*, 5. suum
optima quæque excerpit.
aut in illis
Liturâ, 6.
vel ad Marginem
Asterisco, 7. notat.
Lucubraturus,

he ſetteth a Candle, 8.
on a Candleſtick, 9.
which is ſnuffed with Snuffers; 10. *before the Candle he placeth a* Screen, 11.
which is green, that it may not hurt his eye-ſight;
richer Perſons uſe a Taper,
for a Tallow-Candle *ſtinketh, and ſmoaketh.*

A Letter, 12. *is wrapped up, writ upon,* 13.
and ſealed, 14.

Going abroad by night, he maketh uſe of a Lanthorn, 15. *or a* Torch, 16.

elevat Lychnum (Candelam) 8.
in *Candelabro*, 9.
qui emungitur *Emunctorio*, 10.
ante Lychnum collocat *Umbraculum*, 11.
quod viride eſt, ne hebetet oculorum aciem:
opulentiores utuntur *Cereo*,
nam *Candela ſebacea* fœtet & fumigat.

Epiſtola, 12. complicatur, inſcribitur, 13.
& obſignatur, 14.

Noctu prodiens utitur *Lanterna*, 15.
vel *Face*.

XCIX.

Arts belonging to Speech. — *Artes Sermonis.*



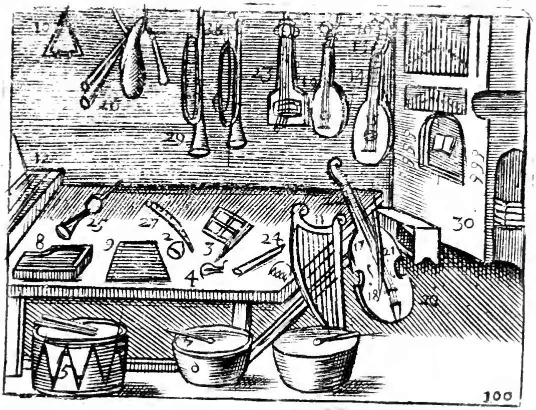
Grammar, 1. | *Grammatica*, 1.

is

is conversant about Letters, 2.	versatur circa *Literas*, 2.
of which it maketh words, 3.	ex quibus componit *Voces*,
and teacheth how to utter,	*verba*, 3. easq; docet rectè elo-
write, 4. *put together,*	qui, scribere. 4. construere,
and part them rightly.	distinguere (interpungere.)
Rhetorick, 5.	*Rhetorica*, 5.
doth as it were paint, 6.	pingit, 6. quasi
a rude Form, 7.	rudem *formam*, 7.
of Speech with Oratory	Sermonis *Oratoriis*
Flourishes, 8.	*Pigmentis*, 8.
such as are Figures,	ut sunt *Figuræ*,
Elegancies,	*Elegantiæ*,
Adagies,	*Adagia* (proverbia)
Apothegms,	*Apothegmata*,
Sentences,	*Sententiæ* (Gnomæ)
Similies,	*Similia*,
Hieroglyphicks, *&c.*	*Hierogliphica*, *&c.*
Poetry, 9.	*Poesis*, 9.
gathereth these Flowers *of*	colligit
Speech, 10.	hos *Flores Orationis*, 10.
and tieth them as it were	& colligat quasi
into a little Garland, 11.	in *Corollam*, 11.
and so making of Prose	atque ita, faciens è *prosa*
a Poem,	*ligatam orationem*,
it maketh several sorts of Verses	componit varia *Carmina*,
and Odes,	& *Hymnos* (*Odas*)
and is therefore crown'd with	ac propterea coronatur
a Laurel, 12.	*Lauru*, 12.
Musick, 13.	*Musica*, 13.
setteth Tunes, 14.	componit *Notis*
with pricks,	*Melodias*, 14.
to which it fitteth words,	quibus verba aptat,
and so singeth alone,	atque ita cantat sola
or in Consort,	vel *Concentu* (*Symphonia*)
or by Voice,	aut voce
or Musical Instrument, 15.	aut instrumentis Musicis, 15.

Musical

Musical Instruments. C. *Instrumenta musica.*



Iusical Instruments *are*
ose which make a sound:
First,
hen they are beaten upon,
a Cymbal, 1. *with a* Pestil.
little Bell, 2.
ith an Iron pellet *within*;
Rattle, 3.
tossing it about;
Jews-Trump, 4.
ing put to the mouth
th the finger;
Drum, 5.
d a Kettle, 6.
th a Drum-stick, 7.
also the Dulcimer, 8.
th the Shepherds-harp, 9.
d the Tymbrel, 10.
Secondly,
n which strings
stretched, and struck upon,
the Psaltery, 11.

Musica Instrumenta sunt
quæ edunt vocem:
Primò,
cum pulsantur,
ut *Cymbalum*, 1. *Pistillo*,
Tintinnabulum, 2.
intus *Globulo ferreo*,
Crepitaculum, 3.
circumversando;
Crembalum, 4.
ori admotum,
Digito;
Tympanum, 5.
& *Ahenum*, 6.
Claviculâ, 7.
ut & *Sambuca*, 8.
cum *Organo pastoritio*, 9.
& *Sistrum* (Crotalum) 10.
Secundò,
in quibus *Chordæ*
intenduntur & plectuntur,
ut *Nablium*, 11.

and

and the Virginals, 12.	cum *Clavicordio*, 12.
with both hands;	utrâque manu;
the Lute, 13.	Dexterâ tantum,
(*in which is the* Neck, 14.	*Testudo* (Chelys) 13.
the Belly, 15.	(in quâ *Jugum*, 14.
the Pegs, 16.	*Magadium*, 15.
by which the Strings, 17.	& *Verticilli*, 16.
are stretched	quibus *Nervi*, 17.
upon the Bridge, 18.)	intenduntur
the Cittern, 19.	super *Ponticulam*, 18.)
with the right hand only,	& *Cythara*, 19.
the Vial, 20.	*Pandura*, 20.
with a Bow, 21.	*Plectro*, 21.
and the Harp, 23.	& *Lyra*, 23.
with a Wheel within,	intus rotâ,
which is turned about,	quæ versatur:
the Stops, 22.	In singulis,
in every one are touched	*Dimensiones*, 22.
with the left hand.	sinistrâ tanguntur.
At last,	Tandem.
those which are blown,	quæ inflantur,
as with the mouth,	ut Ore,
the Flute, 24.	*Fistula* (*Tibia*) 24.
the Shawm, 25.	*Gingras*, 25.
the Bag-pipe, 26.	*Tibia utricularis*, 26.
the Cornet, 27.	*Lituus*, 27.
the Trumpet, 28, 29.	*Tuba*, 28. *Buccina*, 29.
or with Bellows,	vel *Follibus*,
as a pair of Organs, 30.	ut *Organum pneumaticum*, 30

Philoſophy. CI. *Philoſophia.*

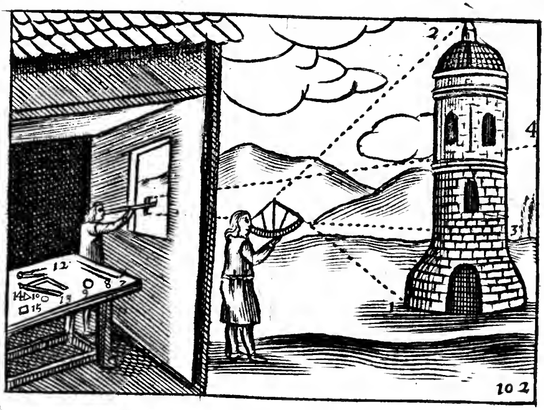


The Natural iſt, 1.
vieweth all the works of God in the World.
The Supernaturaliſt, 2.
ſearcheth out the Cauſes *and* Effects *of things.*
The Arithmetician
reckoneth numbers,
by adding, ſubtracting, multiplying, and dividing;
and that either by Cyphers, 3.
on a Slate,
or by Counters, 4.
upon a Desk:
Country People *reckon,* 5.
with figures of tens, X.
and figures of five, V.
by twelves, fifteens,
and threeſcores.

Phiſicus, 1.
ſpeculatur omnia Dei Opera in Mundo.
Metaphyſicus, 2.
perſcrutatur rerum *Cauſas & Effecta.*
Arithmeticus
computat *numeros,*
addendo, ſubtrahendo, multiplicando, dividendo;
idque vel *Cyphris,* 3.
in *Palimoceſto,*
vel *Calculus,* 4.
ſuper *Abacum.*
Ruſtici numerant, 5.
Decuſſibus, X.
& *Quincuncibus,* V.
per *Duodenas, Quindenas,*
& *Sexagenas.*

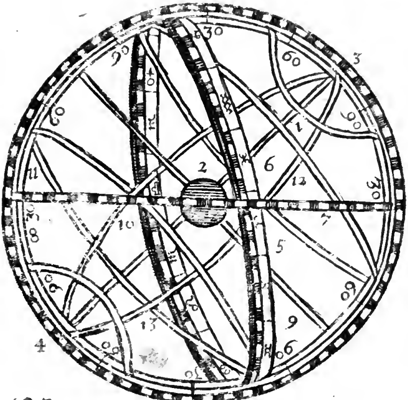
Geometry.

Geometry. CII. *Geometria.*



A Geomitrican	*Geometra*
measureth the height *of*	metitur *altitudinem*
a Tower, 1.... 2.	*Turris*, 1..... 2.
or the distance	aut *distantiam*
of places, 3.... 4.	*Locorum*, 3. ... 4.
either with a Quadrate, 5.	five *Quadrante*, 5.
or a Jacob's-staff, 6.	five *Radio*, 6.
He marketh out the	*Figuras rerum*
Figures of things,	defignat
with Lines, 7.	*Lineis*, 7.
Angles, 8.	*Angulis*, 8.
and Circles, 9.	& *Circulis*, 9.
by a Rule, 10.	ad *Regulam*, 10.
a Square, 11.	*Normam*, 11.
and a pair of Compaffes, 12.	& *Circinum*, 12.
Out of these arise	Ex his oriuntur
an Oval, 13.	*Cylindrus*, 13.
a Triangle, 14.	*Trigonus*, 14.
a Quadrangle, 15.	*Tetragonus*, 15.
and other Figures.	& aliæ figuræ.

The Celeſtial Sphere. CIII. — *Sphera cœleſtis.*



103

Aſtronomy *conſidereth*
the motion of the Stars,
Aſtrology
the Effect of them.
The Globe of Heaven
is turned about upon an
Axle-tree, 1.
about the Globe of the
earth, 2.
in the ſpace of XXIV. *hours*
The Pole ſtars, *or* Pole,
the Arctick, 3.
and Antarctick, 4.
conclude the Axle-tree
at both ends.
The Heaven *is full of Stars*
every where.
There are reckoned above
a thouſand fixed Stars;
but of Conſtellations
towards the North, XXI.
towards the South, XVI.

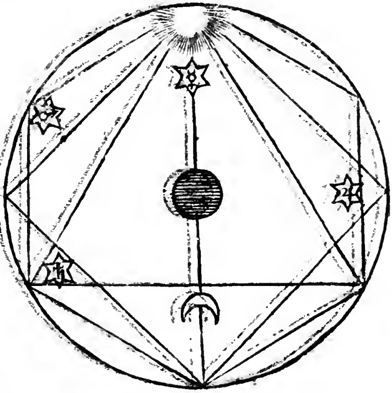
Aſtronomia conſiderat
Aſtrorum motus,
Aſtrologia,
eorum effectus.
Cœli Globus
volvitur
ſuper *Axem*, 1.
circa *globum*
terræ, 2.
ſpacio XXIV. horarum.
Axem utrinque finiunt
Stellæ Polares ſive *Poli*,
Arcticus, 3.
& *Antarcticus*, 4.
Cœlum
undique eſt ſtellatum:
Stellarum fixarum
numerantur plus *mille*;
Siderum verò
Septentrionalium, XXI.
Meridionalium, XVI.

Add

Add to these the XII. signs	Adde *Signa*, XII.
of the Zodiaque, 5.	*Zodiaci*, 5.
every one XXX *degrees*,	quodlibet graduum, XXX
whose names are, ♈ Aries,	quorum nomina sunt,
♉ Taurus, ♊ Gemini,	♈ *Aries*, ♉ *Taurus*, ♊ *Gem.*
♋ Cancer, ♌ Leo, ♍ Virgo,	♋ *Cancer*, ♌ *Leo*, ♍ *Virgo*,
♎ Libra, ♏ Scorpius,	♎ *Libra*, ♏ *Scorpius*,
♐ Sagittarius, ♑ Capricor.	♐ *Sagittarius*, ♑ *Capricorn.*
♒ Aquarius, ♓ Pisces.	♒ *Aquarius*, ♓ *Pisces.*
Under this the seven	Sub hoc cursitant
wandring-stars,	*Stellæ errantes* VII.
which they call Planets, *move*,	quâs vocant *Planetas*,
whose way is a circle	quorum via est,
in the middle of the Zodiack,	in medio Zodiaci,
called the Ecliptick, 6.	dictus *Ecliptica*, 6.
Other Circles are,	Alii Circuli sunt,
the Horizon, 7.	*Horizon*, 7.
the Meridian, 8.	*Meridianus*, 8.
the Æquator, 9.	*Equator*, 9.
the two Colures,	duo *Coluri*,
the one of the Equinocts, 10.	alter *Æquinoxiorum*, 10.
(of the Spring,	(*Verni*,
when the ☉ *entreth into* ♈;	quando ☉ ingreditur ♈;
Autumnal	*Autumnalis*
when it entreth in ♎)	quando ingreditur ♎)
the other of the Solstices, 11.	alter *Solsticiorum*, 11.
(of the Summer,	(*Æstivi*
when the ☉ *entreth into* ♋;	quando ☉ ingreditur ♋;
of the Winter	*Hyberni*
when it entreth into ♑)	quando ingreditur ♑)
the two Tropicks,	duo *Tropici*,
the Tropick of Cancer, 12.	*Tr. Cancri*, 12.
The Tropick of Capricorn, 13.	*Tr. Capricorni*, 13.
and the two	& duo
polar Circles, 14...15.	*Polares*, 14....15.

The

The Aspects of the Planets. CIV. *Planetarum Aspectus.*



104

The Moon, ☽
runneth through the Zodiack
every Month.
The Sun, ☉
in a Year,
Mercury, ☿
and Venus, ♀
about the Sun,
the one in a hundred and fifteen, the other in 585. *days.*
Mars, ♂
in two years;
Jupiter, ♃
is almost twelve;
Saturn, ♄
in thirty years.
Hereupon they meet variously among themselves, and have mutual Aspects one towards another.

Luna, ☽
percurrit *Zodiacum*
singulis *Mensibus.*
Sol, ☉
Anno,
Mercurius, ☿
& *Venus,* ♀
circa Solem,
ille CXV.
hæc DLXXXV. Diebus.
Mars, ♂
Biennio;
Jupiter, ♃
ferè duodecim;
Saturnus, ♄
triginta annis.
Hinc variè
inter se conveniunt
& se mutuo adspiciunt.

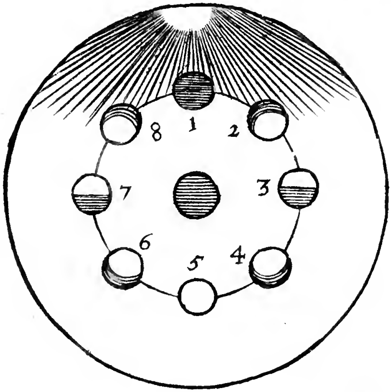
As here the ☉ *and* ☿ *are in* Conjunction,
☉ *and* ☽ *in* Opposition.
☉ *and* ♄ *in a* Trine Aspect.
☉ *and* ♃ *in a* Quartile,
☉ *and* ♂ *in a* Sextile.

Ut hic sunt, ☉ & ☿ in *Conjunctione*,
☉ & ☽ in *Oppositione*,
☉ & ♄ in *Trigono*,
☉ & ♃ in *Quadratura*,
☉ & ♂ in *Sextili*.

CV.

The Apparitions of the Moon.

Phases Lunæ.



105

The Moon,
shineth not by her own Light,
but that which is borrowed of the Sun.
For the one half of it is always enlightned,
the other remaineth darkish.
Hereupon we see it in Conjunction *with the* Sun, 1.
to be obscure, almost none at all;
in Opposition, 5.

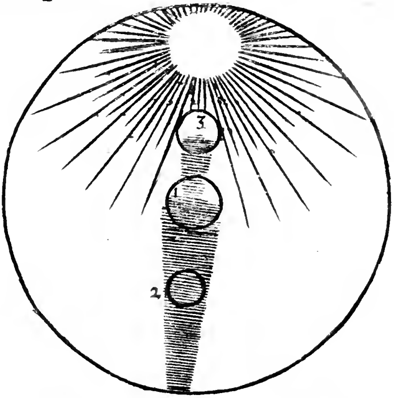
Luna,
lucet non suâ propriâ,
sed à *Sole* mutuatâ *Luce*.
Nam altera ejus mediet semper illuminatur,
altera manet caliginosa.
Hinc videmus, in *Conjunctione Solis*, 1.
obscuram, imò nullam:
in *Oppositione*, 5.

wh

whole and clear,
(and we call it
the Full Moon;)
sometimes in the half,
(and we call it the Prime, 3.
and last quarter, 7.)
Otherwise it waxeth, 2 ... 4.
or waneth, 6 ... 8.
and is said to be horned,
or more than half round.

totam & lucidam,
(& vocamus
Plenilunium:)
alias dimidiam,
(& dicimus *primam,* 3.
& *ultimam,* 7. *Quadram.)*
Cæteroqui crescit, 2 ... 4.
aut decrescit, 6. ... 8.
& vocatur *falcata,*
vel *gibbosa.*

The Eclipses. CVI. *Eclipses.*



106

The Sun,
is the fountain of light,
inlightning all things;
but the Earth, 1.
and the Moon, 2.
being shady Bodies,
are not pierced with its rays,
for they cast a shadow upon
the place just over against them.
Therefore,
when the Moon lighteth

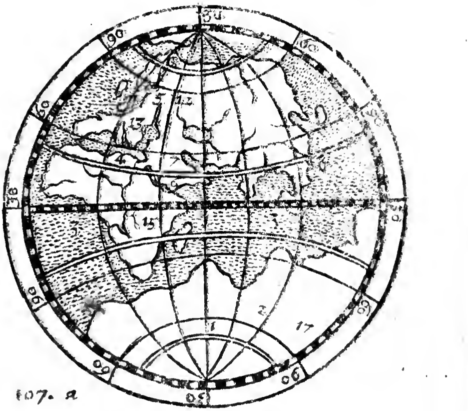
Sol,
est fons Lucis,
illuminans omnia:
sed non penetrantur Radiis
ejus corpora opaca,
Terra, 1.
& *Luna,* 2.
nam jaciunt umbram
in locum oppositum.
Ideò,
cum Luna incidit

into the shadow of the Earth, 2.
it is darkened, which we call
an Eclipse, *or defect.*
But when the Moon *runneth*
betwixt the Sun
and the Earth, 3.
it covereth it with its shadow;
and this we call
the Eclipse *of the* Sun,
because it taketh from us
the sight of the Sun,
and its Light;
neither doth the Sun *for all that*
suffer any thing,
but the Earth.

in umbram *Terræ*, 2.
obscuratur, quod vocamus
Eclipsin (deliquium) *Lunæ.*
Cum verò *Luna* currit
inter *Solem*,
& *Terram*, 3.
obtegit illum umbrâ suâ;
& hoc vocamus
Eclipsin Solis,
quia nobis adimit
prospectum *Solis*,
& lucem ejus;
nec tamen *Sol*
aliquid patitur,
sed *Terra*.

CVII. *a*

The terrestial Sphere. *Sphera terrestris.*



107. *a*

The Earth *is round,*
and therefore to be represented
by two Hemispheres, a... b.
The Circuit of it

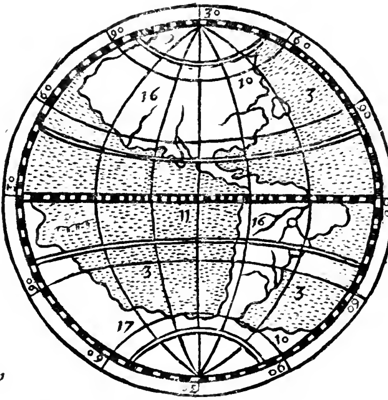
Terra est rotunda,
fingenda igitur
duobus *Hemispheriis*, a... b
Ambitus ejus

is three hundred and sixty degrees *(whereof every one maketh fifteen* German *miles)* or 5400 *Mile* ;
and yet it is but a prick,
compared with the World,
whereof it is the Centre.
They measure the Longitude of it by Climates, 1.
and the Latitude *by* Parallels, 2.
The Ocean, 3. *compasseth it about, and five* Seas *wash it,*
the Mediterrane Sea, 4.
the Baltick Sea, 5. *the* Red Sea, 6. *the* Persian Sea, 7.
and the Caspian Sea, 8.

est *graduum* CCCLX.
(quorum quisque facit
Milliaria *Germanica* XV.)
seu Milliarium VMCCCC ;
& tamen est punctum,
collata cum orbe,
cujus *Centrum* est.
Longitudinem ejus
demetiuntur *Climatibus*, 1.
Latitudinem,
lineis *Parallelis*, 2.
Eam ambit *Oceanus*, 3.
& perfundunt V. *Maria*,
Mediterraneum, 4.
Balticum, 5. *Erythræum*, 6.
Persicum. 7. *Caspium*, 8.

CVII. b

The terrestial Sphere. *Sphera terrestris*.



107. b

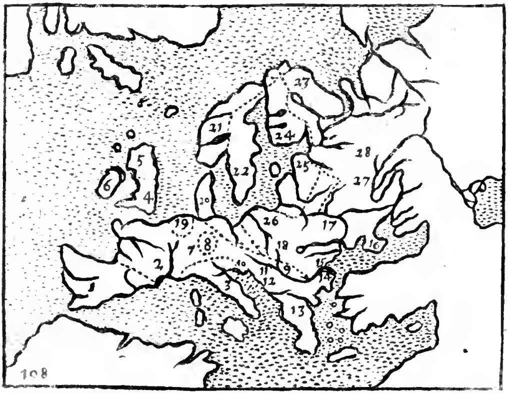
It is divided into, V. Zones,
whereof the II. frigid *ones*, 9..9.

Distribuitur in *Zonas* V.
quarum duæ *frigidæ*, 9...9.

are inhabitable ;
the II Temperate *ones*, 10...10.
and the Torrid *one*, 11.
habitable.
Besides it is divided
into three Continents ;
this of ours, 12. *which is sub-*
divided into Europe, 13.
Asia, 14. Africa, 15.
America, 16... 16.
(*whose Inhabitants are*
Antipodes *to us*)
and the South Land, 17...17.
yet unknown.
They that dwell under the
North-pole, 18. *have the days*
and nights 6 months long.
Infinite Islands
float in the Seas.

sunt inhabitables ;
duæ *Temperatæ*, 10 ... 10.
& *Torrida*, 11,
habitantur.
Ceterum divisa est
in tres *Continentes* ;
Nostram, 12. quæ subdivi-
tur in *Europam*, 13.
Asiam, 14. & *Africam*, 15.
in *Americam*, 16 ... 16.
(cujus incolæ
nobis sunt *Antipodes* ;)
& in *Terram Australem*, 17..17.
adhuc incognitam.
Habitantes sub *Arcto*, 18.
semestrales habent
Noctes Diesq;
In maribus,
infinitæ natant *Insulæ*.

Europe. CVIII. *Europa.*



The chief Kindoms *of*
Europe, *are*

In *Europâ* nostrâ,
sunt *Regna* primaria,

Spain

Spain, 1.	*Hiſpania*, 1.
France, 2.	*Gallia*, 2.
Italy, 3.	*Italia*, 3.
England, 4.	*Anglia* (Britannia) 4.
Scotland, 5.	*Scotia*, 5.
Ireland, 6.	*Hibernia*, 6.
Germany, 7.	*Germania*, 7.
Bohemia, 8.	*Bohemia*, 8.
Hungary, 9.	*Hungaria*, 9.
Croatia, 10.	*Croatia*, 10.
Dacia, 11.	*Dacia*, 11.
Sclavonia, 12.	*Sclavonia*, 12.
Greece, 13.	*Græcia*, 13.
Thrace, 14.	*Thracia*, 14.
Podolia, 15.	*Podolia*, 15.
Tartary, 16.	*Tartaria*, 16.
Lituania, 17.	*Lituania*, 17.
Poland, 18.	*Polonia*, 18.
The Netherlands, 19.	*Belgium*, 19.
Denmark, 20.	*Dania*, 20.
Norway, 21.	*Norvegia*, 21.
Swethland, 22.	*Suecia*, 22.
Lapland, 23.	*Lappia*, 23.
Finland, 24.	*Finnia*, 24.
Lifland, 25.	*Livonia*, 25.
Pruſſia, 26.	*Boruſſia*, 26.
Muſcovy, 27.	*Muſcovia*, 27.
and Ruſſia, 28.	*Ruſſia*, 28.

Moral Philoſophy. CIX. *Ethica.*



This Life *is a* way,
or a place divided into two ways, *like*
Pythagoras's Letter Y.
broad, 1.
on the left-hand track;
narrow, 2. *on the right*;
that belongs to Vice, 3.
this to Vertue, 4.
Mind, *Young Man*, 5.
imitate Hercules;
leave the left hand way,
turn from Vice;
the Entrance 6. *is fair*,
but the End, 7.
is ugly and ſteep down.
Go on the right hand,
though it be thorny, 8.
no way is unpaſſible to vertue;
follow whither vertue leadeth

Vita hæc eſt *via*,
ſive *Bivium*,
ſimile
Litteræ *Pithagoricæ* Y.
ſiniſtro tramite
latum, 1.
dextro anguſtum, 2.
ille *Vitii*, 3. eſt,
hic *Virtutis*, 4.
Adverte, juvenis, 5.
Herculem imitare;
Siniſtram linque,
Vitium averſare;
ſpecioſus *Aditus*, 6.
ſed turpis
& præceps *Exitus*, 7.
Dextera ingredere,
utut Spinoſa, 8.
nulla via invia virtuti;
ſequere quâ viâ ducit virtus

through

through narrow places
to ſtately places,
to the Tower of honour, 9.
Keep the middle
and ſtreight path,
and thou ſhalt go very ſafe.
Take heed thou do not go
too much on the right hand, 10.
Bridle in, 12.
the wild Horſe, 11.
of Affection,
leſt thou fall down headlong.
See thou doſt not go amiſs
on the left hand, 13.
in an aſs-like ſluggiſhneſs, 14.
but go onwards conſtantly,
perſevere to the end,
and thou ſhalt be crown'd, 15.

per *anguſta*,
ad *auguſta*,
ad *arcem honoris*, 9.
Medium tene
& rectum *tramitem*;
tutiſſimus ibis.
Cave excedas
ad dextram, 10.
Affectus,
equum ferocem, 11.
compeſce freno, 12.
ne preceps fias.
Cave deficias
ad ſiniſtram, 13.
ſegnitie aſininâ, 14.
ſed progredere conſtanter,
pertende ad finem,
& coronaberis, 15.

Prudence. CX. *Prudentia.*



Prudence, 1.
looketh upon all things

Prudentia, 1.
omnia circumſpectat

as a Serpent, 2.
and doeth, ſpeaketh, or thinketh nothing in vain.
She looks backwards, 3.
as into a Looking-glaſs, 4.
to things paſt;
and ſeeth before her, 5.
as with a Perſpective-glaſs, 7.
things to come,
or the end, 6.
and ſo ſhe perceiveth
what ſhe hath done,
and what remaineth to be done.
She propoſeth
an Honeſt, Profitable,
and withal, if it may be done,
a Pleaſant End
to her Actions.
Having foreſeen the End,
ſhe looketh out Means,
as a Way, 8.
which leadeth to the End;
but ſuch as are certain
and eaſie, and fewer rather than more,
leſt any thing ſhould hinder.
She watcheth Opportunity, 9.
(which having
a buſhy fore-head, 10.
and being bald-pated, 11.
and moreover,
having wings, 12.
doth quickly ſlip away,)
and catcheth it.
She goeth on her way warily, for fear ſhe ſhould ſtumble or go amiſs.

ut *Serpens*, 2.
nihilque agit, loquitur, aut cogitat incaſſum.
Reſpicit, 3.
tanquam in *Speculum*, 4.
& *proſpicit*, 5.
ad *præterita*;
tanquam *Teleſcopio*, 7.
Futura
ſeu *Finem*, 6.
atque ita perſpicit
quid egerit,
& quid agendum reſtet.
Actionibus ſuis
præfigit *Scopum*,
Honeſtum, *Utilem*,
ſimulque ſi fieri poteſt,
Jucundum.
Fine proſpecto,
diſpicit *Media*,
ceu *Viam*, 8.
quæ ducit ad Finem,
ſed certa & facilia,
pauciora potiùs
quàm plura,
ne quid impediat.
Occaſioni, 9.
(quæ
Fronte Capillata, 10.
ſed Vertice *calva*, 11.
adhæc *alata*, 12.
facilè elabitur)
attendit,
eamque captat.
In viâ pergit cautè (providè) ne impingat aut aberret.

Dili-

Diligence. CXI. *Sedulitas.*



Diligence, 1. *loveth labours,*
avoideth Sloth,
is always at work,
like the Piſmire, 2.
and carrieth together, as ſhe doth, for her ſelf,
Store *of all things*, 3.
She doth not always ſleep,
or make holy days,
as the Sluggard, 4.
and the Graſhopper, 5. *do*
whom Want, 6.
at the laſt overtaketh.
She purſueth what things
ſhe hath undertaken chearfully,
even to the end;
ſhe putteth nothing off till the morrow, nor doth ſhe ſing
the Crows *ſong*, 7.
which ſaith over and over,

Sedulitas, 1. amat labores,
fugit *Ignaviam*,
ſemper eſt in *opere*,
ut *Formica*, 2.
& comportat ſibi, ut illa,
omnium rerum *Copiam*, 3.
Non dormit ſemper,
aut ferias agit,
ut *Ignavus*, 4.
& *Cicada*, 5.
quos tandem
premit *Inopia*, 6.
Incepta
urget alacriter,
ad finem uſque;
nihil procraſtinat,
nec cantat
cantilenam *Corvi*, 7.
qui ingeminat

Cras,

Cras, Cras.
After labours undergone, *and ended*, *being even wearied*, *she resteth her self*; *but being refreshed with* Rest, *that she may not use her self to* Idleness, *she falleth again to her* Business.

A diligent Scholar *is like* Bees, 8. *which carry honey from divers* Flowers, 9. *into their* Hive, 10.

Cras, *Cras*,
Post *labores exantlatos*, & lassata, quiescit; sed *Quiete* recreata, ne adsuescat *Otio*, redit ad *Negotia*.

Diligens *Discipulus*, similis est *Apibus*, 8. qui ex variis *Floribus*, 9. *Mel* congerunt in *Alveare*, 10. suum.

Temperance. CXII. *Temperantia.*



Temperance, 1. *prescribeth a* mean *to* meat *and* drink, 2. *and restraineth the* desire, *as with a* Bridle, 3.

Temperantia, 1. *modum* præscribit *Cibo* & *Potui*, 2. & continet *cupidinem*, ceu *Freno*, 3.

and

and ſo moderateth all things	& ſic omnia moderatur,
leſt any thing too much be done.	ne quid nimis fiat.
Revellers	*Heluones* (ganeones)
are made drunk, 4.	*inebriantur*, 4.
they ſtumble, 5.	*titubant*, 5.
they ſpue, 6.	*ructant* (vomunt) 6.
and brabble, 7.	& *rixantur*, 7.
From Drunkenneſs	E *Crapula*
proceedeth Laſciviouſneſs;	oritur *Laſcivia*;
from this,	ex hâc,
a lewd Life	*Vita libidinoſa*
amongſt Whoremaſters, 8.	inter *Fornicatores*, 8.
and Whores, 9.	& *Scorta*, 9.
in kiſſing,	*Oſculando* (baſiando)
touching,	*palpando*,
embracing,	*amplexando*,
and dancing, 10.	& *tripudiando*, 10.

Fortitude. CXIII. *Fortitudo.*



Fortitude, 1.	*Fortitudo*, 1.
is undaunted in adverſity,	impavida eſt in adverſis,

and

and bold as a Lion, 2.
but not haughty in Prosperity,
leaning on her own Pillar, 3.
Constancy;
and being the same in all things,
ready to undergo both estates
with an even mind.
She receiveth the strokes
of Misfortune
with the Shield, 4.
of Sufferance:
and keepeth off the Passions,
the enemies of quietness
with the Sword, 5.
of Valour.

ut *Leo*, 2. & confidens;
at non tumida in Secundis,
innixa suo *Columini*, 3.
Constantiæ:
& eadem in omnibus,
parata ad utramque *fortunam*
æquo animo ferendam.
Clypeo, 4. *Tolerantiæ*
excipit ictus
Infortunii,
& *Gladio*, 5.
Virtutis,
propellit hostes,
Euthymiæ,
Affectus.

Patience. CXIV. *Patientia*



Patience, 1.
endureth Calamities, 2.

Patientia, 1.
tolerat *Calamitates*, 2.

and

and Wrongs, 3. *meekly*	& *Injurias*, 3. humilitèr
like a Lamb, 4.	ut *Agnus*, 4.
as Gods *fatherly* chastise-ment, 5.	tanquam paternam *Dei ferulam*, 5.
In the mean while she leaneth upon the Anchor of Hope, 6.	Interim innititur *Spei Anchoræ*, 6.
(*as a* Ship, 7.	(ut *Navis*, 7.
tossed by waves in the sea)	mari fluctuans)
she prayeth to God, 8.	*Deo supplicat*, 8.
weeping,	illacrumando,
and expecteth the Sun, 10. *after* cloudy weather, 9.	& expectat post *Nubila*, 9. *Phœbum*, 10.
suffering evils,	ferens mala,
and hoping better things.	sperans meliora.
On the contrary,	Contra,
the impatient Person, 11.	*Impatiens*, 11.
waileth, *lamenteth*,	plorat, lamentatur,
rageth against himself, 12.	*in seipsum debacchatur*, 12.
grumbleth like a Dog, 13.	obmurmurat ut *Canis*, 13.
and yet doth no good;	& tamen nil proficit;
at the last he despaireth,	tandem desperat,
and becometh his own murtherer, 14.	& fit *Autochir*, 14.
being full of rage he desireth to revenge wrongs.	Injurias vindicare cupit furibundus.

Huma-

Humanity. CXV. *Humanitas.*



Men *are made*
for one anothers good;
therefore let them be kind.
Be thou ſweet and lovely
in thy Countenance, 1.
gentle and civil
in thy Behaviour *and* Manners, 2.
affable and true ſpoken
with thy Mouth, 3.
affectionate and candid
in thy Heart, 4.
So love,
and ſo ſhalt thou be loved;
and there will be
a mutual Friendſhip, 5.
as that of Turtle-doves, 6.
hearty, gentle,
and wiſhing well on both parts.
Froward Men, are
hateful, teaſty, unpleaſant,

Homines facti ſunt
ad mutua *commoda*;
ergò ſint *humani.*
Sis ſuavis & amabilis
Vultu, 1.
comis & urbanus,
Geſtu ac *Moribus*, 2.
affabilis & verax,
Ore, 3.
candens & *candidus*
Corde, 4.
Sic ama,
ſic amaberis;
& fiat
mutua *Amicitia*, 5.
ceu *Turturum*, 6.
concors, manſueta,
& utrinque benevola.
Moroſi homines, ſunt
odioſi, torvi, illepidi,

con-

contentious, angry, 7.	contentiosi, *iracundi*, 7.
cruel, 8.	*crudeles*, 8.
and implacable,	ac implacabiles,
(*rather Wolves and Lyons*,	(magis Lupi & Leones,
than Men)	quàm homines)
and ſuch as fall out among themſelves,	& inter ſe diſcordes,
hereupon they fight in a Duel, 9.	hinc confligunt *Duello*, 9.
Envy, 10.	*Invidia*, 10.
wiſhing ill to others,	aliis malè cupiendo,
pineth away her ſelf.	ſeipſam conficit.

Juſtice. CXVI. *Juſtitia.*



Juſtice, 1.	*Juſtitia*, 1.
is painted, ſitting	pingitur, ſedens
on a ſquare ſtone, 2.	in *Lapide quadrato*, 2.
for ſhe ought to be immoveable;	nam debet eſſe immobilis;
with hood-winked eyes, 3.	*obvelatis oculis*, 3.
that ſhe may not reſpect	ad non reſpiciendum
perſons;	perſonas;
ſtopping the left ear, 4.	*claudens aurem ſiniſtram*, 4.

to be reserved	reservandam
for the other party;	alteri parti;
Holding in her right Hand	Dexterâ tenens
a Sword, 5.	*Gladium*, 5.
and a Bridle, 6.	& *Frænum*, 6.
to punish	ad puniendum
and restrain evil men;	& coërcendum malos;
Besides,	Præterea,
a pair of Balances, 7.	*Stateram*, 7.
in the right scale, 8.	cujus *dextræ Lanci*, 8.
whereof Deserts,	
and in the left, 9.	Merita *Sinistræ*, 9.
Rewards *being put*,	*Præmia* imposita,
are made even one with another, and so good Men are incited to vertue, as it were with Spurs, 10.	sibi invicem exequantur: atque ita boni ad virtutem ceu *Calcaribus*, 10. incitantur.
In Bargains, 11.	In *Contractibus*, 11.
let men deal candidly,	candidè agatur:
let them stand to their Covenants *and* Promises;	*Pactis* & *Promissis* stetur;
let that which is given one to keep,	*Depositum*,
and that which is lent,	& *Mutuum*,
be restored:	reddantur:
let no man be pillaged, 12.	nemo *expiletur*, 12.
or hurt, 13.	aut lædatur, 13.
let every one have his own:	suum cuique tribuatur:
these are the precepts of Justice.	hæc sunt præcepta Justitiæ.
Such things as these are forbidden in Gods 5th. *and* 7th. Commandment,	Talia prohibentur, *quinto* & *septimo Dei Præcepto*,
and deservedly punish'd on the Gallows *and the* Wheel, 14	& meritò *Cruce* ac *Rota*, 14. puniuntur.

Liberality. CXVII. *Liberalitas.*



Liberality, 1.
keepeth a mean about Riches,
which ſhe honeſtly ſeeketh,
that ſhe may have ſomewhat
to beſtow on them that want, 2.
She cloatheth, 3.
nouriſheth, 4.
and enricheth, 5.
theſe with a chearful Countenance, 6.
and a winged hand, 7.
She ſubmitteth her wealth, 8.
to her ſelf, not her ſelf to it,
as the covetous man, 9. *doth,*
who hath, that he may have,
and is not the Owner,
but the Keeper *of his goods,*
and being unſatiable,
always ſcraped together, 10.
with his Nails.

Liberalitas, 1.
modum ſervat circa *Divitias*,
quas honeſtè quærit,
ut habeat quod
largiatur *Egenis*, 2.
Hos *veſtit*, 3.
nutrit, 4.
ditat, 5.
Vultu hilari, 6.
& *Manu alatâ*, 7.
Opes, 8. ſibi ſubjicit,
non ſe illis,
ut *Avarus*, 9.
qui habet, ut habeat,
& bonorum ſuorum
non *Poſſeſſor* eſt ſed *Cuſtos*,
& inſatiabilis
ſemper *corradit*, 10.
Unguibus ſuis,

Moreover he ſpareth
and keepeth,
hoarding up, 11.
that he may always have.
But the Prodigal, 12.
badly ſpendeth things
well gotten,
and at the laſt wanteth.

Sed & parcit
& adſervat,
occludendo, 11.
ut ſemper habeat.
At *Prodigus*, 12.
malè diſperdit
benè parta,
ac tandem egit.

CXVIII.

Society betwixt Man and Wife.

Societas Conjugalis.



Marriage
was appointed by God
in Paradiſe, for mutual
help, *and the* Propagation
of mankind.
A young man (a ſingle man)
being to be married,
ſhould be furniſhed

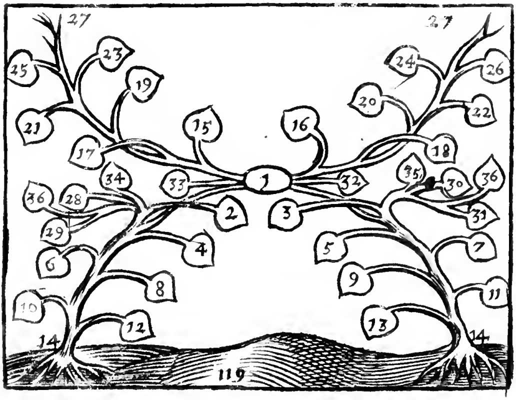
Matrimonium
â Deo eſt inſtitutum
in Paradiſo, ad mutuum
adjutorium, & *Propagationem*
generis humani.
Vir Juvenis (Cœlebs)
conjugium initurus,
inſtructus ſit

either with Wealth,
or a Trade *and* Science,
which may serve
for getting a living;
that he may be able
to maintain a Family.
Then he chooseth himself
a Maid that is Marriageable,
(or a Widow)
whom he loveth; *where*
nevertheless a greater Regard
is to be had of Vertue
and Honesty,
than of Beauty *or* Portion.
Afterwards, he doth not
betroth her to himself closely,
but entreateth for her
as a Woer,
first to the Father, 1.
and then the Mother, 2.
or the Guardians,
or Kinsfolks, *by such*
as help to make the match, 3.
When she is espous'd to him,
he becometh the Bridegroom, 4.
and she the Bride, 5.
and the Contract *is made*,
and an Instrument of Dowry, 6. *is written.*
At the last
the Wedding *is made*,
where they are joined together
by the Priest, 7.
giving their Hands, 8. *one to another*,
and Wedding-rings, 9.
then they feast with
the witnesses that are invited.
After this they are called
Husband *and* Wife;
when she is dead, he becometh
a Widower.

aut *Opilus*,
aut *Arte* & *Scientiâ*,
quæ sit
de pane lucrando;
ut possit
sustentare *Familiam*.
Deinde eligit sibi
Virginem Nubilem,
(aut *Viduam*)
quam adamat; ubi
tamen major ratio
habenda *Virtutis*
& *Honestatis*,
quàm *Formæ* aut *Dotis*.
Posthæc, non clam desponđet sibi eam,
sed ambit,
ut *Procus*,
apud *Patrem*, 1.
& *Matrem*, 2.
vel apud *Tutores*
& *Cognatos*, per
Pronubos, 3.
Eâ sibi desponsâ,
fit *Sponsus*, 4.
& ipsa *Sponsa*, 5.
fiuntque *Sponsalia*,
& scribitur *Instrumentum Dotale*, 6.
Tandem
fiunt *Nuptiæ*,
ubi copulantur
à *Sacerdote*, 7.
datis utrò citroque *Manibus*, 8.
& *Annulis nuptialibus*, 9.
tum epulantur cum
invitatis testibus.
Abhinc dicuntur
Maritus & *Uxor*;
hâc mortuâ ille fit
Viduus

CXIX.

The Tree of Consanguinity. *Arbor consanguinitatis.*



In Consanguinity *there touch a* Man, 1.	*Hominem,* 1. *Consanguinitate* attingunt,
in Lineal Ascent,	*in Linea ascendenti,*
the Father (the Father-in-law) 2.	*Pater* (*Vitricus*) 2.
and the Mother (the Mother-in-law) 3.	& *Mater* (*Noverca*) 3.
the Grand-father, 4.	*Avus,* 4.
and the Grand-mother, 5.	& *Avia,* 5.
the Great Grandfather, 6.	*Proavus,* 6.
and the Great Grandmother, 7	& *Proavia,* 7.
the great great Grandfather, 8.	*Abavus,* 8.
the great great Grandmother, 9.	& *Abavia,* 9.
the great great Grandfathers Father, 10.	*Atavus,* 10.
the great great Grandmothers mother, 11.	& *Atavia,* 11.

the

the great great Grandfathers Grandfather, 12.	*Tritavus*, 12.
the great great Grandmothers Grandmother, 13.	& *Tritavia*, 13.
Thoſe beyond theſe are called Anceſtors, 14... 14.	Ulteriores dicuntur *Majores*, 14... 14.
In a Lineal deſcent, the ſon (the ſon-in-law) 15,	In *Linea deſcendenti*, *Filius (Privignus)* 15,
and the daughter (the daughter-in-law) 16.	& *Filia (Privigna)* 16.
the Nephew, 17.	*Nepos*, 17.
and the Neece, 18.	& *Neptis*, 18.
the Nephews Son, 19.	*Pronepos*, 19.
and the Nephews Daughter, 20	& *Proneptis*, 20.
the Nephews Nephew 21.	*Abnepos*, 21.
and the Neeces Neece, 22.	& *Abneptis*, 22.
the Nephews Nephews Son 23.	*Atnepos*, 23.
the Neeces Neeces Daughter, 24.	& *Atneptis*, 24.
the Nephews Nephews Nephew, 25.	*Trinepos*, 25.
the Neeces Neeces Neece, 26.	& *Trineptis*, 26.
Thoſe beyond theſe are called Poſterity. 27...27.	Ulteriores dicuntur *Poſteri*, 27....27.
In a Collateral Line *are* the Uncle by the Fathers ſide, 28.	In *Linea Collaterali* ſunt *Patruus*, 28.
and the Aunt by the Fathers ſide, 29.	& *Amita*, 29.
the Uncle by the Mothers ſide, 30.	*Avunculus*, 30.
and the Aunt by the Mothers ſide, 31.	& *Matertera*, 31.
the Brother, 32.	*Frater*, 32.
and the Siſter, 33.	& *Soror*, 33.
the Brothers Son, 34.	*Patruelis*, 34.
the Siſters Son, 35.	*Sobrinus*, 35.
and the Couſin by the Brother and Siſter, 36.	& *Amitinus*, 36.

CXX.

The Society betwixt Parents and Children.

Societas Parentalis.



Married Persons,
(by the blessing of God)
have Issue,
and become Parents.
The Father, 1. *begetteth,*
and the Mother, 2. *beareth*
Sons, 3. *and* Daughters, 4.
(sometimes Twins.)
The Infant, 5.
is wrapped in
Swadling-cloathes, 6.
is laid in a Cradle, 7.
is suckled by the Mother
with her Breasts, 8.
and fed with Pap, 9.
Afterwards it learneth
to go by a Standing-stool, 10.

Conjuges, suscipiunt
(ex benedictione Dei)
Sobolem (Prolem)
& fiunt *Parentes.*
Pater, 1. generat,
& *Mater,* 2. parit
Filios, 3. & *Filias,* 4.
(aliquando *Gemellos.*)
Infans, 5.
involvitur *Fasciis,* 6.
reponitur in *Cunas,* 7.
à matre lactatur
Uberibus, 8.
& nutritur *Pappis,* 9.
Deinde incedere
discit *Serperastro,* 10.

playeth

playeth with Rattles, 11.
and beginneth to speak.
As it beginneth to grow older, it is accustomed to Piety, 12.
and Labour, 13.
and is chastised, 14.
if it be not dutiful.
Children *owe to Parents Reverence and Service.*
The Father maintaineth his Children
by taking pains, 15.

ludit *Crepundiis*, 11,
& fari incipit.
Crescente ætatæ,
Pietati, 12.
& Labori, 13. adsuefit,
& castigatur, 14.
si non sit morigerus.
Liberi debent Parentibus
Cultum *&* Officium.
Pater sustentat
Liberos,
laborando, 15.

CXXI.

The Society betwixt Masters and Servants.

Societas herilis.



The Master
(the goodman of the House) 1
hath Men-servants, 2.
the

Herus,
(Pater-familias) 1.
habet *Famulos (Servos)* 2.

the Mistress
(the goodwife of the House) 3
Maidens, 4.
They appoint these their
Work, 6.

and divide them their tasks, 5.
which are faithfully to be done by them without murmuring & loss; *for which their* Wages, *and* Meat *and* Drink *is allowed them.*

A Servant *was heretofore* a Slave,
over whom the Master had power of life and death.
At this day the poorer sort serve in a free manner, being hired for Wages.

Hera
(Mater-familias) 3.
Ancillas, 4.
Illi mandant his
Opera, 6.
& distribuunt
Laborum pensa, 5.
quæ ab his fideliter sunt exsequenda sine murmure & dispendio; pro quo præbentur ipsis, *Merces* & *Alimonia*.

Servus olim erat *Mancipium*, in quem vitæ & necis Domino potestas fuit.
Hodiè serviunt liberè pauperiores, mercede conducti.

A City. CXXII. *Urbs.*



Of many Houses is made a Village, 1.

Ex multis Domibus fit *Pagus*, 1.

or a Town, *or a* City, 2.	vel *Oppidum*, vel *Urbs*, 2.
That and this are fenced and begirt with a Wall, 3.	Iſtud & hæc muniuntur & cinguntur *Mœnibus*(*Muro*) 3.
a Trench, 4.	*Vallo*, 4.
Bulwarks, 5.	*Aggeribus*, 5.
and Palliſadoes, 6.	& *Vallis*, 6.
Within the Walls is the void Place ; 7.	Intra muros eſt *Pomœrium* ; 7.
without, the Ditch, 8.	extrà, *Foſſa*, 8.
In the Walls are Fortreſſes, 9.	In mœnibus ſunt *Propugnacula*, 9.
and Towers, 10.	& *Turres* ; 10.
Watch-Towers, 11, *are upon the higher places.*	*Specula*, 11. extant in editioribus locis.
The entrance into a City is made out of the Suburbs, 12.	In Urbem ingreſſus fit, ex *Suburbio*, 12.
through the Gate, 13.	per *Portam*, 13.
over the Bridge, 14.	ſuper *Pontem*, 14.
The Gate *hath a* Percullis, 15.	*Porta* habet *Cataractas*, 15.
a Draw Bridge, 16.	*Pontem verſatilem*, 16.
two-leaved Doors, 17.	*Valvas*, 17.
Locks *and* Bolts, *as alſo* Barrs. 18.	*Clauſtra*, & *Repagula*, ut & *Vectes*, 18.
In the Suburbs are Gardens, 19.	In Suburbiis ſunt *Horti*, 19.
and Garden-houſes, 20.	& *Suburbana*, 20.
and alſo Burying-places,	ut & *Cœmeteria*, 21.

The

CXXIII.

The inward parts of a City. | *Interiora Urbis.*



Within the City are	Intra urbem sunt
Streets, 1.	*Plateæ* (Vici) 1.
paved with stones;	lapidibus stratæ;
Market places, 2.	*Fora*, 2.
(in some places with	(alicubi cum
Galleries) 3.	*Portibus*) 3.
and narrow Lanes. 4.	& *Angiportis*, 4.
The Publick Buildings	Publica ædificia
are in the middle of the City,	sunt in medio Urbis,
the Church, 5.	*Templum*, 5.
the School, 6.	*Schola*, 6.
the Guild-Hall, 7.	*Curia*, 7.
the Exchange, 8.	*Domus Mercaturæ*, 8.
About the Walls and the	Circa Mænia, & Portas
Gates are the Magazine, 9.	*Armamentarium*, 9.
the Granary, 10.	*Granarium*, 10.
Inns, Ale-houses,	*Diversoria*, *Popinæ*,
Cooks-shops, 11.	& *Cauponæ*, 11.

the Play-house, 12.
and the Spittle, 13.
In the by-places
are houses of Office, 14.
and the Prison, 15.
In the chief Steeple
is the Clock, 16.
and the Watchmens *Dwelling*, 17.
In the Streets are Wells, 18.
The River, 19. *or* Beck,
runneth about the City,
serveth to wash away the filth.
The Tower, 20.
standeth in the highest part
of the City.

Theatrum, 12.
Nosodochium, 13.
In recessibus,
Foricæ (Cloacæ) 14.
& *Custodia* (Carcer) 15.
In turre primariâ
est *Horologium*, 16.
& habitatio *Vigilum*, 17.
In Plateis sunt *Putei*, 18.
Fluvius, 19. vel *Rivus*,
Urbem interfluens,
inservit *sordibus* eluendis.
Arx, 20.
exstat in summo
Urbis.

Judgment. CXXIV. *Judicium.*



The best Law, is
a quiet agreement,
made either by themselves,

Optimum Jus, est
placida *conventio*,
facta vel ab ipsis,

betwixt

betwixt whom the sute is,
or by an Umpire.
If this do not proceed,
they come into Court, 1.
(heretofore they judg'd
in the Market-place;
at this day in the Moot-hall)
in which the Judge, 2.
sitteth with his Assessors, 3.
the Clerk, 4.
taketh their Votes in writing.
The Plaintiff, 5.
accuseth the Defendant, 6.
and produceth Witnesses, 7.
against him.
The Defendant *excuseth*
himself by a Counsellor, 8.
whom the Plaintiff's Counsellor, 9. *contradicts.*
Then the Judge
pronounceth Sentence,
acquitting the innocent,
and condemning him
that is guilty
to a Punishment,
or a Fine,
or Torment.

inter quos lis est,
vel ab *Arbitro.*
Hæc si non procedit;
venitur in *Forum,* 1.
(olim judicabant
in Foro,
hodiè in *Prætorio*)
cui præsidet *Judex* (Prætor) 2.
cum *Assessoribus,* 3.
Dicographus, 4.
Vota calamo excipit.
Actor, 5.
accusat *Reum,* 6.
& producit *Testes,* 7.
contra illum.
Reus excusat
se per *Advocatum,* 8.
cui contradicit Actoris *Procurator,* 9.
Tum *Judex*
Sententiam pronunciat,
absolvens *insontem,*
& damnans
sontem
ad *Pœnam,*
vel *Mulctam,*
vel ad *Supplicium.*

The

CXXV.

The tormenting of Malefactors.

Supplicia Malefactorum.



Malefactors, 1.
are brought
from the Prison, 3.
(*where they are wont to be tortured*) *by* Serjeants, 2.
or dragg'd with a horse, 15.
to place of Execution.
Thieves, 4.
are hanged by the Hangman, 6.
on a Gallows, 5.
Whoremasters
are beheaded, 7.
Murtherers
and Robbers
are either laid upon a Wheel, 8.
having their Legs broken,
or fastned upon a Stake, 9.
Witches

Malefici, 1.
per *Lictores*, 2.
è *Carcere*, 3.
(ubi torqueri solent)
producuntur,
vel *equo raptantur*, 15.
ad locum *Supplicii*.
Fures, 4.
in *Patibulo*, 5.
suspenduntur à *Carnifice*, 6.
Mœchi
decollantur, 7.
Homicidæ (Sicarii)
ac *Latrones* (Piratæ)
vel *crurifragio plexi*
Rotæ imponuntur, 8.
ve *Palo* infiguntur, 9.
Striges (Lamiæ)

are

are burnt in a great Fire, 10.	ſuper *Rogum*, 10. cremantur
Some before they be executed have their tongues cut out, 11.	Quidam antequam ſupplicio afficiantur *elinguantur*, 11.
or have their Hand, 13.	aut ſuper *Cippum*, 12.
cut off upon a Block, 12.	*Manu* plectuntur, 13.
or are burnt with Pincers, 14.	aut *Forcipibus*, 14. uruntur.
They that have their Life given them,	Vitâ Donati,
are ſet on the Pillory, 16.	*Numellis* conſtringuntur, 16.
are ſtrapado'd, 17.	luxantur, 17.
are ſet upon a Wooden horſe, 18	*Equuleo* imponuntur, 18.
have their Ears cut off, 19.	*Auribus truncantur*, 19.
are whipped, 20.	*Virgis cæduntur*, 20.
are branded,	Stigmate notantur,
are baniſhed,	relegantur,
are condemned	damnantur
to the Gallies,	ad *Triremes*,
or to perpetual Impriſonment.	vel ad Carcerem perpetuum.
Traytors *are pulled in pieces with four* Horſes.	*Perduelles* quadrigis diſcerpuntur.

Merchan-

Merchandizing. CXXVI. *Mercatura.*



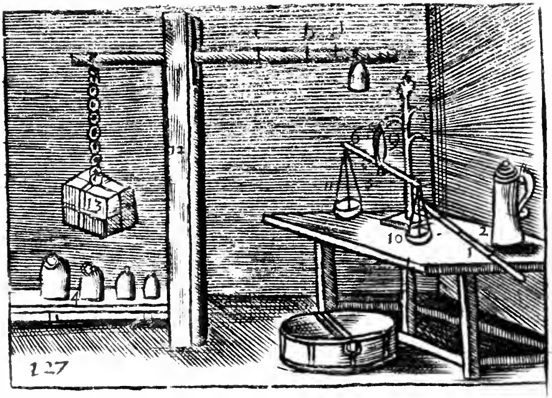
Wares
brought from other places,
are either exchanged
in an Exchange, 1.
or expoſed to ſale
in Warehouſes, 2.
and they are ſold
for Money, 3.
being either meaſured
with an Eln, 4.
or weighed
in a pair of Balances, 5.
Shop-keepers, 6.
Pedlars, 7.
and Brokers, 8.
would alſo be called
Merchants, 9.
The Seller
braggeth of a thing
that is to be ſold,

Merces
aliunde allatæ,
in *domo commerciorum,* 1.
vel commutantur,
vel venum exponuntur
in *Tabernis mercimoniorum,* 2.
& venduntur
pro *Pecuniâ* (monetâ) 3.
vel menſuratæ
Vlnâ, 4.
vel ponderatæ
Librâ, 5.
Tabernarii, 6.
Circumforanei, 7.
& *Scrutarii,* 8.
etiam volunt dici
Mercatores, 9.
Venditor
oſtentat rem
promercalem,

and setteth the rate of it,	& indicat pretium,
and how much	quanti
it may be sold for.	liceat.
The Buyer, 10. *cheapneth*	*Emptor*, 10. liceatur,
and offereth the price.	& pretium offert.
If any one	Si quis
bid against him, 11.	*contralicetur*, 11.
the thing is delivered to him	ei res addicitur
that promiseth the most.	qui plurimum pollicetur.

CXXVII.

Measures and Weights. *Mensuræ & Pondera*



We measure things that hang together, with an Eln, 1.	Res continuas metimur *Ulnâ*, 1.
liquid things	liquidas
with a Gallon, 2.	*Congio*, 2.
and dry things	aridas,
by a two-bushel measure, 3.	*Medimno*, 3.
We try the heaviness of things by Weights, 4.	Gravitatem rerum experimur *Ponderibus*, 4.
and Balances, 5.	& *Librâ*, (bilance) 5.
In this is first	In hâc primò est

the

the Beam, 6.	*Jugum* (Scapus) 6.
in the midst whereof	in cujus medio
is a little Axle-tree, 7. *above*	*Axiculus*, 7. ſuperiùs
the cheeks *and the* hole, 8.	*trutina* & *agina*, 8.
in which the Needle, 9.	in quâ *Examen*, 9.
moveth it ſelf to and fro:	ſeſe agitat:
on both ſides	utrinque
are the Scales, 10.	ſunt *Lances*, 10.
hanging by little Cords, 11.	pendentes *Funiculis*, 11.
The Braſiers balance, 12.	*Statera*, 12.
weigheth things by hanging	ponderat res, ſuſpendendo
them on a Hook, 13.	illas *Unco*, 13.
and the Weight, 14.	& *Pondus*, 14.
oppoſite to them,	ex oppoſito,
which in (a) *weigheth juſt as*	quod in *(a)* æquiponde-
much as the thing,	rat rei,
in (b) *twice ſo much,*	in *(b)* bis tantum,
in (c) *thrice ſo much,* &c.	in *(c)* ter, *&c.*

Phyſick. CXXVIII. *Ars Medica.*

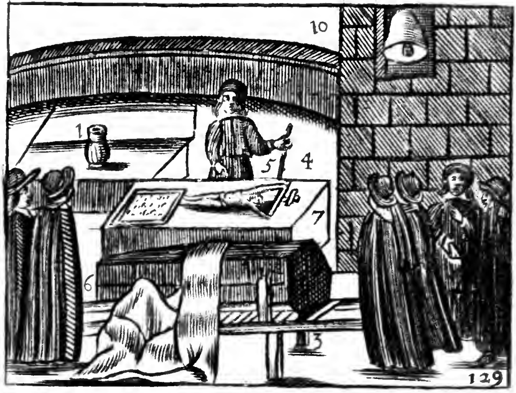


The Patient, 1.	*Ægrotans*, 1.
ſendeth for a Phyſician, 2.	accerſit *Medicum*, 2.

who feeleth his Pulse, 3.	qui tangit ipsius *Arteriam*, 3.
and looketh upon his Water, 4.	& inspicit *Urinam*, 4.
and then prescribeth	tum præscribit
a Receipt *in a* Bill, 5.	*Medicamentum* in *Schedula*, 5.
That is made ready	Istud paratur
by the Apothecary, 6.	à *Pharmacopæo*, 6.
in an Apothecaries Shop, 7.	in *Pharmacopolio*, 7.
where Drugs	ubi *Pharmaca*
are kept in Drawers, 8.	in *Capsulis*, 8.
Boxes, 9.	*Pyxidibus*, 9.
and Gally-pots, 10.	& *Lagenis*, 10. adservantur
And it is	Estque
either a Potion, 11.	vel *Potio*, 11.
or Powder, 12,	vel *Pulvis*, 12.
or Pills, 13.	vel *Pillulæ*, 13.
or Trochisks, 14.	vel *Pastilli*, 14.
or an Electuary, 15.	vel *Electuarium*, 15.
Diet *and* Prayer, 16.	*Diæta* & *Oratio*, 16.
is the best Physick.	est optima *Medicina*.
The Chirurgeon, 18.	*Chirurgus*, 18.
cureth Wounds, 17.	curat *Vulnera*, 17.
and Ulcers,	& *Ulcera*,
with Plaisters, 19.	*Spleniis* (emplastris) 19.

A Burial.

A Burial. CXXIX. *Sepultura.*



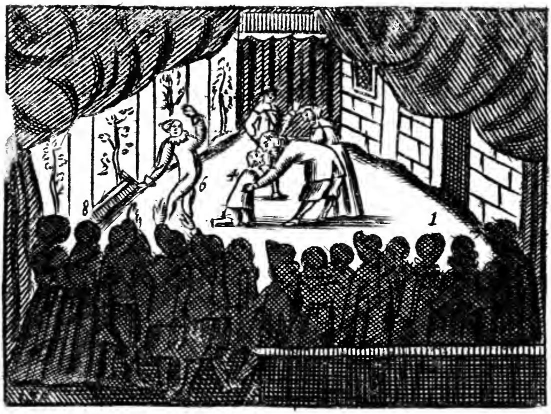
Dead Folks
heretofore were burned,
and their Ashes
put into an Urn, 1.
We enclose
our dead Folks
in a Coffin, 2.
lay them upon a Bier, 3.
and see they be carried out
in a Funeral Pomp
towards the Church-yard, 4.
where they are laid
in the Grave, 6.
by the Bearers, 5.
and are interred;
this is covered with a Grave-ſtone, 7.
and is adorned
with Tombs, 8.
and Epitaphs, 9.

Defuncti
olim cremabantur,
& Cineres
in *Urna*, 1. recondebantur.
Nos includimus
noſtros *Demortuos*,
Loculo (Capulo) 2.
imponimus *Feretro*, 3.
& efferri curamus
Pompâ Funebri
verſus *Cœmeterium*, 4.
ubi à *Veſpillonibus*, 5.
inferuntur *Sepulchro*, 6.
& humantur;
hoc *Cippo*, 7. tegitur,
& *Monumentis*, 8,
ac *Epitaphiis*, 9. ornatur.

As the Corps go along,
Psalms *are sung,*
and the Bells *are rung*, 10.

Funere prodeunte,
cantantur *Hymni*,
& *Campanæ*, 10. pulsantur.

A Stage-play. CXXX. *Ludus Scenicus.*



In a Play-house, 1.
(which is trimmed
with Hangings, 2.
and covered with Curtains, 3.)
Comedies *and* Tragedies *are acted*,
wherein memorable things are represented;
as here, the History
of the Prodigal Son, 4.
and his Father, 5.
by whom he is entertain'd
being return'd home.
The Players *act*
being in disguise;
the Fool, 6. *maketh Jests.*

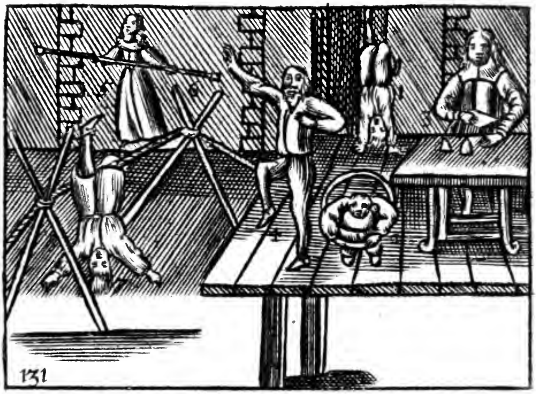
In *Theatro*, 1.
(quod vestitur
Tapetibus, 2.
&*Sipariis*, 3. tegitur,)
aguntur *Comœdiæ* vel *Tragædiæ*,
quibus representantur res memorabiles;
ut hîc, Historia
de *Filio Prodigo*, 4.
& *Patre*, 5. ipsius,
à quo recipitur,
domum redux.
Actores (Histriones) agunt
personati;
Morio, 6. dat Jocos.

The

The chief of the Spectators
ſit in the Gallery, 7.
the common ſort ſtand
on the Ground, 8.
and clap the hands,
if any thing pleaſe them.

Spectatorum primarii,
ſedent in *Orcheſtra*, 7.
plebs ſtat
in *Cavea*, 8.
& plaudit,
ſi quid arridet.

Sleights. CXXXI. *Præſtigiæ.*



The Tumbler, 1.
maketh ſeveral Shows,
by the nimbleneſs of his body,
walking to and fro
on his hands,
leaping
through a Hoop, 2. *&c.*
Sometimes alſo
he danceth, 4.
having on a Vizzard.
The Jugler, 3.
ſheweth ſleights,
out of a Purſe.

Præſtigiator, 1.
facit varia *Spectacula*,
volubilitate corporis,
deambulando
manibus,
ſaliendo
per *Circulum*, 2. *&c.*
Interdum etiam
tripudiat, 4.
Larvatus.
Agyrta, 3.
præſtigias facit,
è *marſupio*.

The Rope-dancer, 5.	*Funambulus*, 5.
goeth and danceth	graditur & ſaltat
upon a Rope,	ſuper *Funem*,
holdeth a Poiſe, 6. *in his hand;*	tenens manu *Halterem*, 6.
or hangeth himſelf	aut ſuſpendit ſe
by the hand *or* foot, 7. &c.	*manu* vel *pede*, 7. *&c.*

The Fencing School. CXXXII. *Paleſtra.*



Fencers	*Pugiles*
meet in a Duel	congrediuntur Duello
in a Fencing-place,	in *Paleſtra*,
fighting with Swords, 1.	decertantes vel *Gladiis*, 1.
or Pikes, 2.	vel *Haſtilibus*, 2.
and Halberds, 3.	& *Bipennibus*, 3.
or Short-ſwords, 4.	vel *Semiſpathis*, 4.
or Rapiers, 5.	vel *Enſibus*, 5.
having Balls at the point,	*mucronem obligatis*,
(leſt they wound one another mortally)	(ne lethaliter lædant)
or with two edged-ſwords	vel *Frameis*
and a Dagger, 6. *together.*	& *Pugione*, 6. ſimul.

Wreſt-

Wrestlers, 7. *(among the Romans in time past were naked and anointed with Oyl) take hold of one another and strive whether can throw the other, especially by* tripping up his heels, 8.

Hood-winked Fencers, 9. *fought with their Fists in a ridiculous strife, to wit, with their eyes covered.*

Luctatores, 7. (apud Romanos olim nudi & inuncti Oleo) prehendunt se invicem & annituntur uter alterum prosternere possit præprimis *supplantando*, 8.

Andabatæ, 9. pugnabant pugnis, ridiculo certamine, nimirum, obvelatis oculis.

Tennis-play. CXXXIII. *Ludus Pilæ.*



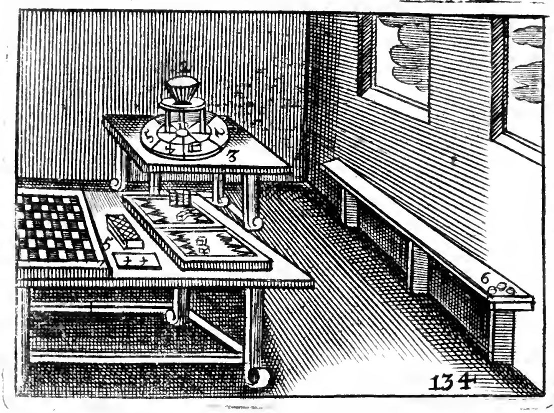
In a Tennis Court, 1. *they play with a* Ball, 2. *which one throweth, and another taketh, and sendeth it back with a* Racket, 3.

In *Sphæristerio*, 1. luditur *Pilâ*, 2. quam alter mittit, alter excipit, & remittit *Reticulo*, 3.

and

and that is the Sport	idque eſt Luſus
of Noble Men	Nobilium
to ſtir their Body.	ad commotionem Corporis.
A Wind-ball, 4.	*Follis* (pila magna) 4.
being filled with Air,	Aere diſtentâ,
by means of a Ventil,	ope *Epiſtomii,*
is toſſed to and fro	ſub dio
with the Fiſt, 5.	*Pugno,* 5.
in the open Air.	reverberatur.

Dice-play. CXXXIV. *Ludus Aleæ.*



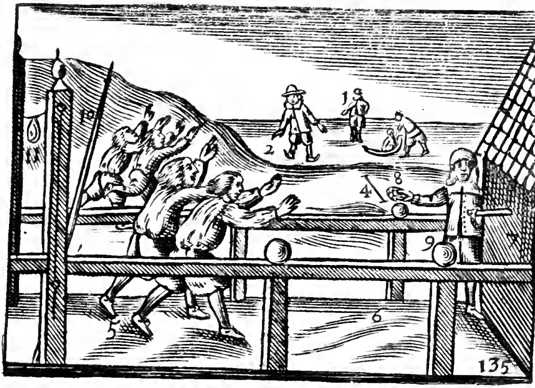
We play with Dice, 1.	*Teſſeris (talis)* 1. ludimus
either they that throw the moſt	vel *Pliſtobolindam*;
take up all;	
or we throw them	vel immittimus illas
through a Caſting-Box, 2.	per *Fritillum,* 2.
upon a Board, 3.	in *Tabellam,* 3.
marked with figures,	numeris notatam,
and this is Dice-players game	idque eſt *Ludus Sortilegii*
at caſting Lots.	*Aleatorum.*
Men play by Luck *and* Skill	*Sorte* & *Arte* luditur
at Tables	*Calculis*
in a pair of Tables, 4.	in *alveo aleatorio,* 4.

and

And at Cards, 5.
We play at Cheſſe
on a Cheſſe-board, 6.
where only art beareth the ſway.
The moſt ingenious Game,
is the Game at Cheſſe, 7.
wherein as it were two Armies
fight together in Battel.

& *Chartis luſoriis*, 5.
Abaculis ludimus
in *Abaco*, 6.
ubi ſola ars regnat.
Ingenioſſimus Ludus eſt,
Ludus *Latrunculorum*, 7.
quo veluti duo Exercitus
Prælio confligunt.

Races. CXXXV. *Curſûs Certamina.*



Boys exerciſe themſelves
in running, either upon the Ice, 1.
in Scrick Shoes, 2.
where they are carried alſo
upon Sleds, 3.
or in the open Field,
making a Line, 4.
which he that deſireth to win,
ought to touch, but not to run
beyond it.
Heretofore Runners, 5.
run betwixt Rails, 6.

Pueri exercent ſe
curſu, ſive ſuper *Glaciem*, 1.
Diabatris, 2.
ubi etiam vehuntur
Trahis, 2.
ſive in Campo,
deſignantes *Lineam*, 4.
quam qui vincere cupit,
adtingere, at non ultrà procurrere, debet.
Olim decurrebant *Curſores*, 5. inter *Cancellos*, 6.

to

to the Goal, 7.
and he that toucheth it first
receiveth the prize, 8.
from him that gave the prize, 9.
At this day Tilting
(or the quintain) is used,
(where a Hoop, 11.
is struck at with
a Truncheon, 10.*)*
instead of Horse-races,
which are grown out of use.

ad *Metam*, 7.
& qui primum contingebant
eam, accipiebat *Brabeum*
(præmium) 8. à *Brabeuta*, 9.
Hodie habentur *Hastiludia*,
(ubi *Lancea*, 10.
petitur *Circulus*, 11.)

loco *Equiriorum*,
quæ in desuetudinem abierunt.

Boys Sport CXXXVI. *Ludi Pueriles.*



Boys *use to play*
either with Bowling-stones, 1.
or throwing a Bowl, 2.
at Nine-pins, 3.
or striking a Ball
through a Ring, 5.
with a Bandy, 4.
or scourging a Top, 6.
with a Whip, 7.

Pueri ludere solent
vel *globis fictilibus*, 1.
vel jactantes *Globum*, 2.
ad *Conos*, 3.
vel *Sphærulam*
Clava, 4.
mittentes per *Annulum*, 5.
vel *Turbinem*, 6.
Flagello, 7. versantes;

or

or shooting with a Trunk, 8.
and a Bow, 9.
or going upon Stilts, 10.
or tossing, and swinging themselves upon a Merry-totter, 11.

vel *Sclopo*, 8.
& *Arcu*, 9. jaculantes;
vel *Grallis*, 10. incedentes,
vel super *Petaurum*, 11. se agitantes & oscillantes.

CXXXVII.

The Kingdom and the Region. — *Regnum & Regio.*



Many Cities *and* Villages *make a* Region *and a* Kingdom.
The King *or* Prince *resideth in the* chief City, 1.
the Noblemen, Lords, *and* Earls *dwell in the* Castles, 2.
that lie round about it;
the Country People *dwell in* Villages, 3.

Multæ *Urbes* & *Pagi* faciunt *Regionem* & *Regnum*.
Rex aut *Princeps* sedet in *Metropoli*, 1.
Nobiles, *Barones*, & *Comites* habitant in circumjacentibus *Arcibus*, 2.
Rustici in *Pagis*, 3.

He

He hath his toll-places
upon navigable Rivers, 4.
and high Roads, 5.
where Portage *and* Tollage
is exacted of them
that Sail or Travel.

Juxta *Flumina navigabilia*, 4.
& *Vias Regias*, 5.
habet sua *Telonia*,
ubi à navigantibus
& iter facientibus,
Portorium & *Vectigal* exigitur.

CXXXVIII.

Regal Majesty. *Regia Majestas.*



The King, 1.
sitteth on his Throne, 2.
in Kingly State,
with a stately Habit, 3.
crowned with a Diadem, 4.
holding a Scepter, 5. *in his Hand,*
being attended
with a company of Courtiers.
The chief among these, are
the Chancellor, 6.
with the Counsellors

Rex, 1.
in Splendore Regio,
sedet in suo *Solio*, 2.
magnifico *Habitu*, 3.
redimitus *Diademate*, 4.
tenens Manu *Sceptrum*, 5.
stipatus
frequentiâ *Aulicorum*.
Inter hos primarii sunt
Cancellarius, 6.
cum *Consiliariis*

and

and Secretaries,
the Lord-marſhal, 7.
the Comptroller, 8.
the Cup-bearer, 9.
the Taſter, 10.
the Treaſurer, 11.
the High Chamberlain, 12.
and the Maſter *of the* Horſe, 13.
There are ſubordinate to theſe
the Noble Courtiers, 14.
the Noble Pages, 15.
with the Chamberlains,
and Lacquies, 16.
the Guard, 17.
with their Attendance.
He ſolemnly giveth Audience
to the Ambaſſadors *of Foreign Princes*, 18.
He ſendeth
his Vice-gerents,
Deputies,
Governors, Treaſurers,
and Ambaſſadors
to other places,
to whom he ſendeth
new Commiſſions
ever and anon by the Poſts, 19.
The Fool, 20.
cauſeth laughter
by his toyſom actions.

& *Secretariis*,
Præfectus Prætorii, 7.
Aulæ Magiſter, 8.
Procillator (pincerna) 9.
Dapifer, 10.
Theſaurarius, 11.
Archi-Cubicularius, 12.
& *Stabuli-Magiſter*, 13.
His ſubordinantur
Nobiles Aulici, 14.
Nobile Famulitium, 15.
cum *Cubiculariis*,
& *Curſoribus*, 16.
Stipatores, 17.
cum *Satellitio*.
Legatos Exterorum, 18.
recipit ſolenniter.

Aliorſum, ablegat
Vicarios ſuos,
Adminiſtratores,
Præfectos, *Quæſtores*,
& *Legatos*,

quibus ſubinde mittit
Mandata nova
per *Veredarios*, 19.
Morio, 20.
ludicris actionibus
riſum movet.

The Soldier. CXXXIX. *Miles.*



If we be to make War,
Soldiers *are liſted,* 1.
Their Arms *are,*
a Head-piece, 2.
(which is adorned with a Creſt)
and the Armour,
whoſe parts are a Collar, 3.
a Breaſt-plate, 4.
Arm-pieces, 5.
Leg-pieces, 6.
Greaves, 7.
with a Coat of Mail, 8.
and a Buckler, 9
theſe are the defenſive Arms.
The offenſive are,
a Sword, 10.
a two-edged Sword, 11.
a Falchion, 12.
which are put up into a Scabbard, 13.
and are girded with a Girdle, 14
or Belt, 15.

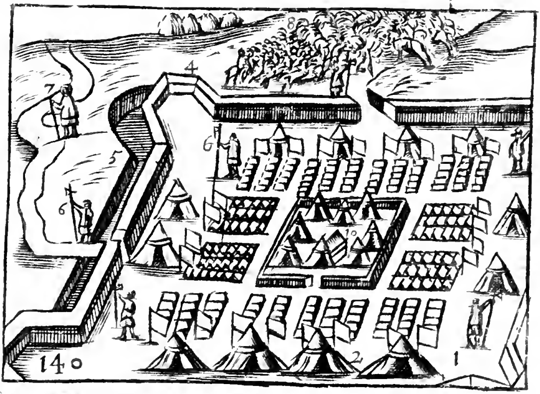
Si bellandum eſt,
ſcribuntur *Milites,* 1.
Horum *Arma* ſunt,
Galea (Caſſis, 2.)
quæ ornatur *Criſtâ)*
Armatura,
cujus partes *Torquis ferreus,* 3.
Thorax, 4.
Brachialia, 5.
Ocreæ ferreæ, 6.
Manicæ, 7.
cum *Lorica,* 8.
& *Scuto* (Clypeo,) 9.
hæc ſunt Arma defenſiva.
Offenſiva ſunt,
Gladius, 10.
Framea, 11.
& *Acinaces,* 12.
qui *Vaginâ,* 13. reconduntur
& *Cingulo,* 14. vel *Baltheo,* 15.
accinguntur.

(a

(*a* Scarf, 16.
serveth for ornament)
a two-handed Sword, 17.
and a Dagger, 18.
In these is the Haft, 19.
with the Pummel, 20.
and the Blade, 21.
having a Point, 22.
in the middle are
the Back, 23. *and the* Edge, 24.
The other Weapons are
a Pike, 25. *a* Halbert, 26.
(*in which is the* Haft, 27.
and the Head, 28.)
a Club, 29. *and a* Whirlebat, 30.
They fight at a distance
with Muskets, 31.
and Pistols, 32.
which are charg'd with Bullets, 33. *out of a* Bullet bag, 34.
and with Gun powder
out of a Bandalier, 25.

(*Fascia militaris*, 16.
inservit ornatui)
Romphæa, 17.
& *Pugio*, 18.
In his est *Manubrium*, 19.
cum *Pomo*, 20.
& *Verutum*, 21.
Cuspidatum, 22.
in medio
Dorsum, 23. & *Acies*, 24.
Reliqua arma sunt
Hasta, 25. *Bipennis*, 26.
(in quibus *Hastile*, 27.
& *Mucro*, 28.)
Clava, 29. & *Cæstus*, 30.
Eminùs pugnatur
Bombardis (Sclopetis,) 31.
& *Sclopis*, 32.
quæ onerantur *Globis*, 33.
è *Theca bombardica*, 34.
& *pulvere nitrato*
è *Pyxide pulveraria*, 35.

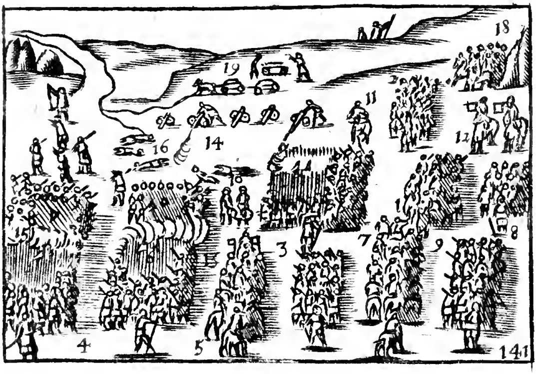
The Camps. CXL. *Castra*.



When a Design *is undertaken*
the Camp, 1. *is pitched*,
and the Tents *of* Canvas, 2.
or Straw, 3.
are fastned with stakes;
and they entrench them about
for securities sake,
with Bulwarks, 4.
and Ditches, 5.
Sentinels, 6.
are also set;
and Scouts, 7.
are sent out.
Sallyings out, 8.
are made for Forage
and Plunder-sake,
where they often cope with the
Enemy, 9. *in skirmishing*.
The Lord General's
Pavillion, 10.
is in the midst of the Camp.

Expeditione suscepta,
Castra, 1 locantur,
& *Tentoria paxillis* figuntur,
è *Linteis*, 2.
vel *Stramentis*, 3.
eaque circumdant,
securitatis gratiâ,
Aggeribus, 4.
& *Fossis*, 5.
constituuntur etiam
Excubiæ, 6.
& emittuntur
Exploratores, 7.
Pabulationis
& Prædæ causâ, fiunt
Excursiones, 8.
ubi sæpius cum *Hostibus*, 9.
velitando confligitur.
Tentorium summi
Imperatoris, 10.
est in medio Castrorum.

The Army and the Fight. CXLI. *Acies & Prælium*.



When the Battel

Quando *Pugna*

is to be fought,
the Army *is set in order,*
and divided into the Front, 1.
the Rere, 2.
and the Wings, 3.
The Foot, 4.
are intermixed
with the Horse, 5.
That is divided
into Companies,
this into Troops.
These carry Banners, 6.
these Flags, 7.
in the midst of them.
Their Officers are,
Corporals, Ensigns,
Lieutenants, Captains, 8.
Commanders of the Horse, 9.
Lieutenant Colonels,
Colonels,
and he that is the chief of all,
the General.
The Drummers, 10.
and the Drumslades, 11.
as also the Trumpeters, 12.
call to Arms,
and inflame the Soldier.
At the first Onset
the Muskets, 13.
and Ordnance, 14. *are shot off.*
Afterwards they fight, 15.
hand to hand
with Pikes *and* Swords.
They that are overcome
are slain, 16.
or taken Prisoners,
or run away, 17.
They that are for the reserve, 18.
come upon them

committenda est,
instruitur *Acies,*
& dividitur in *Frontem,* 1.
Tergum, 2.
& *Alas (Cornua)* 3.
Peditatus, 4.
intermiscetur
Equitatui, 5.
Ille distinguitur
in *Centurias,*
hic in *Turmas.*
Illi in medio ferunt *Vexilla,* 6.
hæ *Labara,* 7.
Eorum Præfecti sunt,
Decuriones, Signiferi,
Vicarii, Centuriones, 8.
Magistri Equitum, 9.
Tribuni,
Chiliarchæ,
& omnium summus
Imperator.
Tympanistæ, 10.
& *Tympanotribæ,* 11.
ut & *Tubicines,* 12.
ad Arma vocant,
& Militem inflammant.
Primo Conflictu,
exploduntur *Bombardæ,* 13.
& *Tormenta,* 14.
Postea cominùs pugnatur, 15.

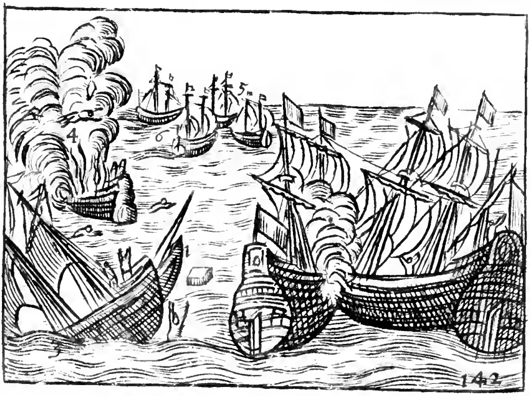
Hastis & *Gladiis.*
Victi
trucidantur, 16.
vel capiuntur,
vel *aufugiunt,* 17.
Succenturiati, 18.

superveniunt

out of their places where they lay in wait.
The Carriages, 19. *are plundered.*

ex *insidiis.*
Impedimenta, 19. spoliantur.

The Sea-Fight. CXLII. *Pugna Navalis.*



A Sea-fight *is terrible, when huge* Ships, *like* Castles, *run one upon another with their* Beaks, 1. *or shatter one another with their* Ordnance, 2. *and so being bored thorow they drink in their own Destruction, and are* sunk, 3.
Or when they are set on fire, and either by the firing of Gun-powder, 4.

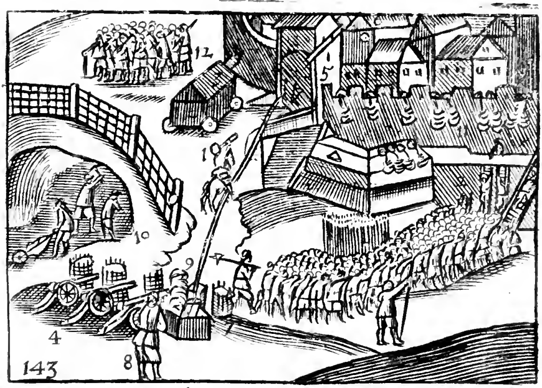
Navale prælium terribile est, quum ingentes *Naves* veluti *Arces*, concurrunt *Rostris*, 1. aut *Tormentis*, 2. se invicem quassant, atque ita perforatæ, perniciem suam imbibunt, & *submerguntur*, 3.
Aut, quum igne corripiuntur, & vel ex incendio *pulveris tormentarii*, 4.

men

men are blown up into the Air,	homines in aerem ejiciuntur,
or are burnt in the midst of the waters,	vel in mediis aquis exuruntur,
or else leaping into the Sea, are drowned.	vel etiam in Mare desilientes, suffocantur.
A Ship *that flieth away,* 5.	*Navis* fugitiva, 5.
is overtaken	ab *insequentibus*, 6.
by those that pursue her, 6.	intercipitur
and is taken.	& capitur.

CXLIII.

The Besieging of a City. *Obsidium Urbis.*



A City	Urbs
that is like to endure a Siege,	*obsidionem* passura
is first summoned	primùm provocatur
by a Trumpeter, 1.	per *Tubicinem*, 1.
and persuaded to yield.	& invitatur ad *Deditionem*.
Which if it refuseth to do,	Quod facere si abnuat,
it is assaulted by the Besiegers,	oppugnatur ab obsidentibus
and taken by Storm.	& occupatur.
Either by climbing over the walls with Scaling-ladders, 2.	Vel muros per *Scalas*, 2. transcendendo,

 or

or breaking them down
with Battering-engins, 3.
or demolishing them
with great Guns, 4.
or breaking through the Gates
with a Petarr, 5.
or casting Granadoes, 6.
out of Mortar-pieces, 7.
into the City,
by Engineers, 8.
(*who lye behind*
League-baskets, 9.)
or overthrowing it with Mines
by Pyoneers, 10.
They that are besieged
defend themselves
from the Walls, 11.
with fire and stones, &c.
or break out by force, 12.
A City
that is taken by Storm,
is plundered,
destroyed,
and sometimes laid even with the ground.

aut *Arietibus*, 3.
diruendo,
aut *Tormentis*, 4.
demoliendo,
vel Portas *Exostrâ*, 5.
dirumpendo,
vel *Globos tormentarios*, 6.
è *Mortariis* (balistis) 7.
per *Balistarios*, 8.
(qui post *Gerras*, 9.
latitant) in Urbem,
ejaculando,
vel eam per *Fossores*, 10.
Cuniculis subvertendo.
Obsessi
defendunt se
de *Muris*, 11.
ignibus, lapidibus, *&c.*
aut *erumpunt*, 12.
Urbs
vi expugnata,
diripitur,
exciditur,
interdum solo æquatur



Godlineſs, 1.
the Queen of Vertues,
worſhippeth God, 4. *devoutly*
the Knowledge of God
being drawn either from the
Book of Nature, 2.
(for the work commendeth
the Work-maſter)
or from the
Book of Scripture, 3.
ſhe meditateth upon
his Commandments contained
in the Decalogue, 5.
and treading reaſon under foot,
that Barking Dog, 6.
ſhe giveth Faith, 7.
and aſſent
to the Word of God,
and calleth *upon him*, 8.
as a Helper in adverſity.
Divine Services

Pietas, 1.
Virtutum Regina,
hauſtâ
Notitiâ Dei,
vel ex *Libro Naturæ*, 2.
(nam opus commendat
Artificem)
vel ex *Libro Scripturæ*, 3.
colit Deum, 4. humiliter,
recolit Mandata ejus
comprehenſa
Decalogo, 5.
& Rationem,
Canem oblatrantem, 6.
conculcans
Fidem, 7.
& *ad ſenſum* præbet
Verbo Dei,
eumque *invocat*, 8.
ut Opitulatorem in adverſis.
Officia Divina

are done in the Church, 9.
in which are the Quire, 10.
with the Altar, 11.
the Vestry, 12.
the Pulpit, 13.
Seats, 14.
Galleries, 15.
and a Font, 16.
All men perceive that there is a God, but all men do not rightly know God.
Hence are divers Religions, *whereof* IV. *are reckoned yet as the chief.*

fiunt in *Templo*, 9.
in quo est *Penetrale* (Adytum, 10.)
cum *Altari*, 11.
Sacrarium, 12.
Suggestus, 13.
Subsellia, 14.
Ambones, 15.
& *Baptisterium*, 16.
Deum esse sentiunt omnes homines, sed non omnes rectè nôrunt Deum.
Hinc diversæ *Religiones*, quarum primariæ IV. adhuc numerantur.

Gentilism. CXLV. *Gentilismus.*



The Gentiles *feigned to themselves near upon* XIIM. Deities.
The chief of them were Jupiter, 1. President, *and* petty-God *of* Heaven;

Gentiles finxerunt sibi prope XIIM. *Numina.*
Eorum præcipua erant *Jupiter*, 1. Cœli;

Neptune,

Neptune, 2. *of the Sea*;
Pluto, 3. *of Hell*;
Mars, 4. *of War*;
Apollo, 5. *of Arts*;
Mercury, 6. *of Thieves, Merchants, and Eloquence*;
Vulcan (Mulciber) *of Fire and Smiths*,
Æolus, *of Winds*;
and the most obscene of all the rest, Priapus.

They had also Womanly Deities: such as were Venus, 7. *the Goddess of Loves, and Pleasures, with her little son* Cupid, 8.
Minerva (Pallas) *with the nine* Muses, *of* Arts;
Juno, *of Riches, and Weddings*; Vesta, *of Chastity*;
Ceres, *of Corn*;
Diana, *of Hunting*;
and Fortune;
and besides these Morbona, *and* Febris *her self.*

The Egyptians, *instead of God worshipped all sorts of Beasts and Plants, and whatsoever they saw first in the morning.*

The Philistines *offered to* Moloch, 9. *their Children to be burnt alive.*

The Indians, 10. *even at this day, worship the* Devil, 11.

Neptunus, 2. Maris;
Pluto, 3. Inferni;
Mars, 4. Belli;
Apollo, 5. Artium;
Mercurius, 6. Furum, Mercatorum, & Eloquentiæ;
Vulcanus (Mulciber) Ignis & Fabrorum;
Æolus, Ventorum;
Præsides & *Deastri* & obscœnissimus, *Priapus.*

Habuerunt etiam, Muliebria Numina: qualia fuerunt *Venus*, 7. Dea Amorum, & Voluptatum, cum filiolo *Cupidine*, 8.
Minerva (Pallas) cum novem *Musis* Artium;
Juno, Divitiarum & Nuptiarum; *Vesta*, Castitatis;
Ceres, Frumentorum;
Diana, Venationum,
& Fortuna;
quin & *Morbona*, ac *Febris* ipsa.

Ægyptii, pro Deo colebant omne genus Animalium & Plantarum, & quicquid manè primum conspicabantur.

Philistæi offerebant *Moloche (Saturno)* 9. Infantes vivos cremandos.

Indi, 10. etiamnum venerantur *Cacodæmona*, 11.

Judaiſm. CXLVI. *Judaiſmus.*



Yet the true Worſhip
of the true God,
remained with the Patriarchs,
who lived before,
and after the Flood.
Amongſt theſe,
that Seed of the Woman,
the Meſſias *of the World,*
was promiſed to Abraham, 1.
the Founder of the Jews,
the Father of them that believe : and he
(being called away from the Gentiles) with his Poſterity,
being marked with the Sacrament of Circumciſion, 2.
made a peculiar people,
and Church *of God.*
Afterwards God
gave his Law,
written with his own Finger
in Tables of Stone, 5.
to this People

Verus tamen *Cultus*
veri *Dei*,
remanſit apud *Patriarchas*,
qui vixerunt ante
& poſt Diluvium.
Inter hos,
Abrahamo, 1.
Judæorum Conditori,
Patri Credentium,
Promiſſus eſt,
Semen illud Mulieris,
Mundi *Meſſias* : & ipſe,
(avocatus à Gentilibus)
cum Poſteris,
Sacramento Circumciſionis, 2.
notatus, ſingularem populum
& *Eccleſiam* Dei conſtituit.
Hüic Populo
poſtea Deus,
per *Moſen*, 3.
in monte *Sinai*, 4.
Legem ſuam,

by

by Moses, 3.
in Mount Sinai, 4.
Furthermore, he ordained
the eating the Paschal-Lamb, 6.
and Sacrifices
to be offered upon an Altar, 7.
by Priests, 8.
and Incence, 9.
and commanded a Tabernacle, 10. *with the Ark of the Covenant,* 11. *to be made:*
and besides,
a brazen Serpent, 12.
to be set up against the biting of Serpents in the Wilderness.
All which things
were Types, *of the* Messias *to come,*
whom the Jews *yet look for.*

scriptam digito suo,
in *Tabulis lapideis*, 5. exhibuit.
Porrò ordinavit
manducatione *Agni Paschalis* 6
& *Sacrificia*
in *Altari*, 7. offeranda
per *Sacerdotes*, 8.
& *Suffitus*, 9.
& jussit fieri *Tabernaculum*, 10. cum *Arca Fœderis*, 11.
præterea erigi
æneum Serpentem, 12.
contra morsum
Serpentum in deserto.
Quæ omnia
Typi erant venturi *Messiæ*,
quem *Judæi* adhuc expectant.

Christianity. CXLVII. *Christianismus.*



The only begotten eternal
Son of God, 3.

Unigenitus æternus
Dei Filius, 3.

being

being promised to
our first Parents in Paradise,
at the last being
conceived by the Holy Ghost,
in the most Holy Womb
of the Virgin Mary, 1.
of the royal house of David,
and clad with humane flesh
came into the World
at Bethlehem of Judæa,
in the extream poverty
of a Stable, 2.
in the fulness of time,
in the year of the world
3970. but pure from all sin,
and the name of Jesus
was given him,
which signifieth a Saviour.
when he was sprinkled
with holy Baptism, 4.
(the Sacrament
of the new Covenant)
by John his Fore-runner, 5.
in Jordan,
the most sacred Mystery
of the Divine Trinity,
appear'd by the Fathers voice, 6.
(whereby he testified
that this was his Son)
and the Holy Ghost
in the shape of a Dove, 7.
coming down from Heaven.

From that time, being the 30th. year of his Age, unto the fourth year, he declared who he was, his words and works manifesting his Divinity, being neither owned, nor entertained by the Jews, because of his voluntary poverty.

promissus Protoplastis
in Paradiso,
tandem, impleto tempore,
conceptus per S. Spiritum,
in utero sanctissimo
Mariæ Virginis, 1.
de domo regiâ Davidis,
& indutus humana carne,
Bethlehemi Judææ,
in summa paupertate
Stabuli, 2.
Anno mundi 3970.
in mundum prodiit,
sed mundus ab omni peccato,
eique impositum fuit
nomen Jesu,
quod significat Salvatorem.

hic, cum imbueretur
sacro Baptismo, 4.
(Sacramento
Novi Fœderis)
à Johanne præcursore suo, 5.
in Jordane, apparuit
sacratissimum Mysterium
Divinæ Trinitatis,
Patris voce, 6.
(quâ testabatur
hunc esse Filium suum)
& Spiritu Sancto
in specie Columbæ, 7.
Cœlitus delabente.

Ab eo tempore, XXX. Ætatis suæ anno Verbis, & Operibus præ se ferentibus Divinitatem, declaravit quis esset in annum usque quartum, à Judæis, nec agnitus, nec acceptus ob voluntariam paupertatem.

He

He was at last taken by these
(when he had first instituted
the Mystical Supper, 8.
of his Body and Blood
for a Seal
of the new Covenant,
and the remembrance of himself)
carried to the Judgment-Seat
of Pilate,
Governour under Cæsar,
accused and condemned
as an innocent Lamb;
and being fastned upon a Cross, 9
he dyed,
being sacrificed upon the Altar
for the sins of the World.
But when he had revived by
his Divine Power, he rose again
the third day
out of the Grave, 10.
and forty days after,
being taken up
from Mount Olivet, 11.
into Heaven, 12.
and returning thither
whence he came,
he vanished as it were,
while the Apostles, 13.
gazed upon him
to whom he sent
his Holy Spirit, 14.
from Heaven, *the tenth day after his* Ascension,
and them,
(being filled with his power)
into the World
to preach of him;
being henceforth to come again
to the last Judgment,
sitting in the mean time

Ab his
(quum prius instituisset
Cœnam Mysticam, 8.
Corporis & *Sanguinis sui*,
in Sigillum
novi Fœderis,
& sui recordationem)
captus tandem,
ad *Tribunal Pilati*,
Præfecti *Cæsarei* raptus,
accusatus & damnatus est
Agnus innocentissimus;
actusque in *Crucem*, 9.
in arâ istâ,
pro peccatis *mundi*
immolatus, *mortem subiit*.
Sed tertiâ die, quum revixisset divinâ suâ virtute, resurrexit
è *Sepulchro*, 10.
& post dies XL.
de *Monte Oliveti*, 11.
sublatus in *Cœlum*, 12.
& eò rediens
unde venerat,
quasi evanuit,
aspectantibus
Apostolis, 13.
quibus decimâ die
post *Ascensum* suum,
Spiritum Sanctum, 14.
de *Cœlo*,
ipsos verò,
(hâc Virtute impletos,)
de se prædicaturos
in mundum misit;
olim rediturus
ad *Judicium extremum*,
intereà sedens

at the right hand
of the Father,
and interceding for us.
From this Christ
we are called Christians,
and are saved in him alone.

ad *dextram*
Patris,
& intercedens pro nobis.
Ab hoc *Christo*
dicimur *Christiani*,
inque eo solo salvamur.

Mahometism. CXLVIII. *Mahometismus.*



Mahomet, 1.
a warlike Man,
invented to himself
a new Religion,
mixed with Judaism,
Christianity *and* Gentilism,
by the advice of a Jew, 2.
and an Arian Monk, 3.
named Sergius; *feigning,*
whilst he had the Fit of the
Falling-Sickness,
that the Archangel Gabriel,
and the Holy Ghost
talked with him,

Mahomet, 1.
Homo bellator,
excogitabat sibi
novam Religionem,
mixtam ex *Judaismo*,
Christianismo & *Gentilismo*,
consilio *Judæi*, 2.
& *Monachi Ariani*, 3.
nomine *Sergii*; fingens,
dum laboraret *Epilepsia*,
secum colloqui
Archangelum Gabrielem,
& *Spiritum Sanctum*,

using

using a Pigeon, 4.
to fetch meat
out of his Ear.
His Followers
refrain themselves
from Wine;
are circumcised,
have many Wives:
build Chapels, 5.
from the Steeples *whereof,*
they are called to Holy Service,
not by Bells,
but by a Prieſt, 6.
they waſh themſelves often, 7.
they deny the Holy Trinity:
they honour Chriſt,
not as the Son of God,
but as a great Prophet,
yet leſs than Mahomet;
they call their Law,
the Alchoran.

adſuefaciens *Columbam*, 4.
ut ex aure ſuâ
eſcam peteret.
Aſſeclæ ejus
abſtinent ſe
à *Vino*;
circumciduntur,
ſunt *Polygami*:
exſtruunt *Sacella*, 5.
de quorum *Turriculis*,
non à *Campanis*,
ſed à *Sacerdote*, 6.
ad ſacra convocantur:
ſæpius ſe abluunt, 7.
negant *SS. Trinitatem*:
Chriſtum honorant,
non ut *Dei Filium*,
ſed ut magnum *Prophetam*,
minorem tamen *Mahomete*;
Legem ſuum vocant
Alcoran.

Gods Providence. CXLIX. *Providentia Dei.*



Mens States | *Humana Sortes*

are

are not to be attributed
to Fortune *or* Chance,
or the Influence of the Stars,
(Comets, 1.
indeed are wont to portend no good)
but to the provident
Eye of God, 2.
and to his Governing hand, 3.
even our Sights,
or Oversights,
or even our Faults.
God *hath his* Ministers
and Angels, 4.
who accompany a Man, 5.
from his Birth,
as Guardians,
against wicked Spirits,
or the Devil, 6.
who every minute
layeth wait for him,
to tempt
and vex him.
Wo to the mad
Wizzards *and* Witches,
who give themselves to the Devil,
(being inclosed in a Circle, 7.
calling upon him
with charms)
they daily with him,
and fall from God!
for they shall receive their reward with him.

non tribuendæ sunt
Fortunæ aut *Casui*,
aut *Siderum Influxui*,
(*Cometæ*, 1.
quidem solent nihil boni portendere)
sed provido
Dei Oculo, 2.
& ejusdem *Manui rectrici*, 3.
etiam nostræ *Prudentiæ*,
vel *Imprudentiæ*,
vel etiam *Noxæ*.
Deus habet *Ministros* suos,
& *Angelos*, 4.
qui *Homini*, 5. à nativitate ejus, se associant,
ut *Custodes*,
contra malignos *Spiritus*,
seu *Diabolum*, 6.
qui minutatim
ei insidias struit,
ad tentandum
vel vexandum.
Væ dementibus
Magis & *Lamiis*
qui Cacodæmoni se dedunt,
(inclusi *Circulo*, 7.
eum advocantes
incantamentis)
cum eo colludunt
& à Deo deficiunt!
nam cum illo
mercedem accipient.

The last Judgment. CL. *Judicium extremum.*



For the last day *shall come,*
which shall raise up the Dead, 2
with the sound of a Trumpet, 1.
and summon the Quick
with them
to the Judgment-seat
of Christ Jesus, 3.
(appearing in the Clouds)
to give an account
of all things done.
When the Godly *and* Elect, 4.
shall enter into life eternal,
into the place of Bliss,
and the new Hierusalem, 5.

But the wicked
and the damned, 6.
shall be thrust into Hell, 8.
with the Devils, 7.
to be there tormented for ever.

Nam adveniet
Dies novissima,
quæ Voce *Tubæ*, 1. *Mortuos*, 2. resuscitabit,
& cum illis
Vivos citabit
ad *Tribunal*
Jesu Christi, 3.
(apparentis in Nubibus)
ad reddendam rationem
omnium actorum.
Ubi *pii (justi)* & *Electi*, 4.
in Vitam æternam,
in locum *Beatitudinis*,
& novam *Hierosolymam*, 5.
introibunt.

Impii vero
& *damnati*, 6.
cum *Cacodæmonibus*, 7.
in *Gehennam*, 8. detrudentur,
ibi æternùm cruciandi.

The Close. Clausula.



Thus thou hast seen in short
all things
that can be shewed,
and hast learned
the chief Words
of the English *and* Latine
Tongue.
Go on now
and read other good Books *diligently,*
and thou shalt become
learned, wise, *and* godly.
Remember these things;
fear God, and call upon him,
that he may bestow upon thee
the Spirit of Wisdom.
Farewell.

Ita vidisti summatim
res omnes
quæ ostendi poterunt,
& didicisti
Voces primarias
Anglicæ & *Latinæ*
Linguæ.
Perge nunc
& lege diligenter alios bonos
Libros,
ut fias
doctus, sapiens, & *pius.*
Memento horum;
Deum time, & invoca eum,
ut largiatur tibi
Spiritum Sapientiæ.
Vale.

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Trinuni Deo Gloria.

FINIS.